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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 4TH BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION, Oct. 16, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: The 28th N. C. Reg't came to Va. about the 1st of May last with 1250 men, 1100 of which number were for duty. Since which time it has participated in the battles of "Hanover C. H.," "Mechanicsville," "Gaines' Mill," "Frazier's Farm," "Malvern Hill," "Cedar Run," all the engagements about "Manassas," "Ox Hill," "Harper's Ferry," "Sharpsburg," and "Shepherdstown." The Reg't has been with Branch's Brigade in all of its fighting, in all of its hard marches, and severe trials. No Reg't in the Brigade has done more to win for the Brigade its enviable reputation than the 28th N. C. Regiment. In the battle of Hanover C. H. the Reg't, in consequence of being on picket four miles distant, was cut entirely off from the Brigade by Porter's entire Division, when, after nearly destroying the 25th New York and badly using up a Maine Reg't, the Reg't when about to be completely surrounded, made good its retreat from this overwhelming force of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. In the battle of Gaines' Mill this Reg't was the only one to advance across the open field, exposed to a front and enfilade fire, to the support of Gen'l Elzey's command, which was sorely pressed; and after Gen. G. B. Anderson's command cleared the field the Reg't formed on his right and fought till night.

In every engagement the Reg't has conducted itself nobly, as nobly as any Reg't in the service. Its losses have been very heavy—one-fourth of the entire command has been killed and wounded.

The 28th is composed of good material, but much of its gallantry and efficiency is attributable to the conduct of its commander, Col James H. Lane, who since the 21st Sept. 1861, when he was elected, has been absent only five days. He has been with it in every engagement.—(How many Cols can say as much?) Such is the character which Col Lane has made for himself, that upon the death of Gen. Branch, nearly every officer of the Brigade present petitioned for Col. Lane to be promoted to the command of this Brigade, and justly is he entitled to the promotion. He is brave, cool, intelligent, and skillful in military matters. I have heard but one objection to him—viz: that he was a Virginian by birth. It is true he was born in Virginia, but North Carolina is his adopted State. D. H. Hill was born in South Carolina but North Carolina is his adopted State. Wherein is the difference? Col Lane was residing in North Carolina at the commencement of hostilities, was Major of the 1st N. C. Reg't, has been Col. of the 28th N. C. Reg't since the 21st Sept., and frequently have I heard him repel the aspersions of the calumniators of North Carolina. For his devotion to duty, for his sacrifices and for his ability, Col. Lane deserves promotion, and I trust he will get it. North Carolina may rest assured that her gallant Brigade under the leadership of J. H. Lane would reflect credit upon her. A. B. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I return thanks to the Cumberland Hospital Association, to Mrs Lutterloh, the Hon Jesse G. Shepherd, W. B. Wright, Esq., Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, and others, for valuable contributions for my company; but notwithstanding these contributions the necessities of my men are not yet supplied. The men are suffering for blankets, bedclothing of all kinds, and for socks. The eloquent address of his Excellency Gov. Vance shows that these articles cannot be furnished at present, except through the exertions of the citizens, and to make a personal application of his appeal, I call upon the citizens of Cumberland county, and upon the ladies especially, to come forward as they have nobly done heretofore, and supply these pressing wants. Blankets I know cannot be had, but comforts and carpets can be obtained, and with sixty or seventy-five of these I shall try to render my company comfortable during the approaching winter. A like number of woolen or cotton socks would also be very acceptable.

H. W. HORNE,
Capt. Co. C, 3d N. C. Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., Oct. 9, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Lieut. Dan'l J. Downing, Serg't R. D. Matthews, and Privates A. L. Cashwell, Wm J. Bunce and G. S. Rollins were killed in the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17th, and I take this opportunity of paying a slight tribute to departed worth.

They were brave and gallant soldiers, and performed their duty in a manner worthy of the great cause in which they were engaged.

They were killed while driving the enemy like sheep before them. They met death in a soldierly manner. To their friends we would tender our warmest sympathy. They will long be remembered for their high-toned gentlemanly conduct and soldierly bearing.

At an election held to-day to fill the vacancy occasioned by Lieut. Downing's death, Daniel M Johnson was elected by one majority. Respectfully,

J. A. McALLISTER, Lt. Comd'g Co. B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MAJOR PETER MALLETT.

Messrs Editors: Allow me a small space in your paper to say a word with reference to the excellent officer whose name heads this article. At the organization of the Camp of Instruction (Camp Holmes) near Raleigh for Conscripts, many difficulties were necessarily encountered in the first instance, which gave rise to numerous complaints against Major Mallett, the officer in charge; but it is but an act of simple justice to him to say, that every effort was made to surmount those difficulties and to render the camp as comfortable to the Conscripts as possible. Indeed, the writer of this *knows* that the most strenuous exertions were made by the Major to promote the comfort and wishes of the Conscripts, so far as it was practicable consistently with his duty; and I am happy to state that he has so well succeeded that he has now, I will venture to assert, one of the best, if not the very best, ordered and disciplined Camps of Instruction in the Southern Confederacy. And for this opinion I have the very high authority of that eminent Physician, Dr. Satchwell, who, as Acting Medical Director for the Department of North Carolina, in a recent communication, states, "I find the camp (Holmes) about the neatest, most orderly and best conducted I have ever seen, and in all its discipline and arrangements for the comfort and health of the men, reflects the highest credit upon Major Mallett and his very active and efficient medical officers." The Doctor further adds, that "he makes this voluntary statement, not as a matter of mere form, but that justice and truth demand, or rather will be subserved, if the government and people everywhere can know, that at the Camp of Instruction for North Carolina Conscripts, nothing is left undone, so far as my official investigations have extended, to promote the contentment, comfort and health of the Conscripts."

In addition to the above very high commendation, let me add, that I have seen a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, in which he speaks in complimentary terms of Major Mallett and Capt. McRae for the efficient manner in which they were having the Conscript law executed; and the Secretary further adds, that those two officers were the most efficient and were doing more than any other similar officers in the Confederacy. In this connection it is due to our noble old State to say, that from all the information I have been able to obtain, she has in this as in all other instances, faithfully done her duty; that she has probably sent to the service more Conscripts than any of her sister States. Since the inauguration of that ardent patriot and intelligent statesman, Gov. Vance, the most active and effective measures have been adopted for the execution of the conscript law, and in less than two weeks after the seals of office were delivered to him he had effected a very marked change, so much so, that I learn the Conscripts are daily arriving at Camp Holmes in large numbers; and should Gov. Vance continue to conduct his administration as I doubt not he will, with as much energy and wisdom as have characterized his brief career thus far, he will justly deserve and will receive the high appellation of the "model Governor."

I cannot conclude without taking a passing notice of the Confederate Hospital at Raleigh, under the supervision of Dr. Thomas Hill; not that it has any direct connection with Camp Holmes or its efficient officers, but because it is due to him and to his State to say, that I learn this Hospital is universally regarded by those who are competent judges, as the very neatest, best ordered establishment of the kind in the Southern Confederacy—and as it is so much the custom of the times to underrate, elsewhere at least, whatever is deserving of praise that belongs to North Carolina, I have thought proper to mention these things here in a very plain, simple way, aiming at nothing but strict truth and exact justice. H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, N. C., Oct. 18, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—As I have seen nothing in your paper concerning the Signal Corps, I will give you a list of the corps, of the lines of signals established for the District of the Cape Fear, connecting Fort Fisher, Zeke's Island, Fort Caswell and Smithville, also a station at Fort St. Philip. The following are the officers and men of the Corps at present:

James Alexander, Capt, and Signal Officer, Geo; J. Kenny, O. Serg't, Richmond, Va; J. B. Smith, Serg't, Caswell, N. C; J. W. Smith, Serg't, Halifax, Va; A. J. Flanner, Serg't, Wilmington, N. C; T. J. Emmerson, Private, Sampson Co., N. C; Wm Graham, do., Robeson Co., N. C; S. P. Frederick, do., Duplin County, N. C; F. W. Gregory, do., Halifax Co., N. C; Robt. D. Melvin, do., Cumberland; J. C. Bellamy, do., Halifax; Marshall Brown, do., Wilmington; Saul N. Brown, do., Wilmington; Wm S. S. Elmore, do., Bladen; D. P. High, do., Columbus; J. H. Britt, do., Halifax; R. B. Britt, do. Halifax; Henry E. Colton, do., Fayetteville; Nixon Ottaway, do., Brunswick; James Exum, do., Wake; J. M. Armstrong, do., Sampson; Robt. Herring, do., Duplin.

R. D. M.

A letter from an officer of Co. G, 24th Reg't, Oct'r 14th, says that "for the first time since leaving Richmond they had had a rain sufficient to lay the dust. The last two days had been wet and disagreeable,—very much so with our Regiment, as we lost all of our blankets and knapsacks in the Sharpsburg fight. A great many of the men have not had a change of clothing since. They have washed a portion at a time, thus keeping in sight of cleanliness."

The Fever.—WILMINGTON, Oct. 20.—We have already referred to the death of Mr. Quigley, out at the Cemetery. We regret to learn to-day, that his assistant, Mr. Walter Furlong, is also sick—prostrated by the disease. Under these circumstances we have been unable promptly to ascertain the number of interments yesterday. We learn, however, that on Saturday there were 15, and on Sunday 17. This does not include colored people, nor those interred in private grounds.

Eight Physicians report 30 new cases as having occurred on Saturday, and 35 on yesterday. There are some two that had not made any reports as late as ten o'clock. It is more than probable that their reports will bring the average for each of the last two days up to 50.

Five physicians report 14 deaths as having taken place yesterday. Nearly as many doctors have made no report at all, so we may fairly assume that if full reports were received from all, the mortality would amount up to fully 20, possibly more. The demand this morning for coffins, hearses and other adjuncts of interments seemed to equal if it did not exceed any morning yet. The cool weather appears to exert a mischievous influence; and where so many have already died, those now attacked, knowing the fate of numbers of their friends, become discouraged, anticipate the same fate for themselves and are thus less able to struggle against the advances of the disease.

Those of the citizens still able to be up have organized themselves and are working with energy, and, we think, efficiency. The worthy vice president of the Howard Association with other gentlemen attached to that organization are doing all in their power. Also friends, druggists and others who came on from other cities and towns.

The Mayor, we regret to say, is confined to his house, but doing well. He is suffering from exposure and over-exertion.

We heard yesterday of some five deaths at Smithville, nearly all Wilmingtonians.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 21.—From further inquiry we are convinced that our statement or estimate of the aggregate of deaths on the day before yesterday, (Sunday,) was considerably below the mark. From the number of coffins issued from the Central Depot and known to have been obtained from undertakers and carpenters, it is almost impossible that the mortality could have been below 28 or 30.

The latest reports we were able to get from the Cemetery last evening the interments had reached 18. We are not certain that any others were sent out. There may have been one or two more. This does not include negroes. Possibly we would not err materially if we placed the aggregate mortality yesterday, black and white, at 25.

For some reason which we have not been able to understand, ever since this epidemic broke out, the mortality has uniformly been greater on Sunday than on any other day in the week. It is evident too, that although the temperature is getting lower from day to day, the mortality so far this week is far higher than during any previous week. But that might have been expected, with 431 new cases last week. The cold weather took down those already sick.

The Mayor's Officer, who had last been collecting from the doctors the report of new cases, is, we fear, sick. At any rate he had not made his appearance as late as ten o'clock. From all we can learn the number of new cases yesterday will not exceed half of that for the day previous.—*Journal Bulletin.*

The Exemption Act.—The late Exemption Act, as published in the newspapers, seems to be incorrect. The law as it passed, exempts "all persons engaged in mining coke, smelting, and manufacture of iron, regular miners in coal mines, and all colliers engaged in making charcoal," &c.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

Refuses to be Exchanged.—Captain Clinton, a native of Indiana, and a Quartermaster in the United States army, at present a prisoner of war at the "Libby" prison, has refused to be included in the list of paroled and exchanged prisoners, having determined to cast his future lot with the South. He dates his conversion from the publication of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

Arrived in Richmond.—William T. Magruder, of Maryland, a commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and acting Major in the United States cavalry service, has arrived in Richmond, having resigned his commission and ran the Potomac "blockade."—*Rich. Exm'r, 22d.*

Northern Items.—In the recent fight off Cape Fear river, N. C., in which the gunboats were repulsed by a shore battery, the ship Maratanzas lost four killed and two wounded.

Lieut. Col. John Quincy Adams, aid to Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has arrived at Newbern, N. C., for the purpose of inspecting the Massachusetts regiments in that department.

BOARD IN RICHMOND.—The first class hotels have advanced prices to $6 a day and extras, second class $4, boarding houses from $40 to $70 a month.

FROST.—The first frost of the season, at this place, was plainly visible this morning.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Carver's Creek, on the 22d inst., by the Rev James McDaniel, Lieut. E. R. BREECE, C. S. A., to Miss ANNIE E. HARGROVE, youngest daughter of the late Carr Hargrove.

On the 9th inst., near Laurinburg, by Rev. Daniel Johnson, Capt. D. M. McLAURIN, Capt. Scotch Boys, Co. F, 18th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, to Miss ELIZA J. FAIRLY, eldest daughter of John L. Fairly, dec'd.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

THE KENTUCKY BATTLES.—We are deeply mortified and grieved to find that we have to recall some of the congratulations in which we indulged as to the completeness of Bragg's victory in Kentucky. Later accounts give a somewhat different aspect to the matter. The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th has the following (probably authorized) statement:—

"The only dispatches which have transpired at the War Department state nothing more than the fact that Gen. Bragg had fallen back from his late position, a distance of forty miles for the purpose of securing subsistence. The combinations of the enemy, who had been strongly reinforced, no doubt rendered such a step necessary. It is surmised also that Rosecranz had commenced a strategic movement to form a junction with Buell and cut off our army entirely. There is but little doubt that Gen. Bragg substantially defeated Buell in the late engagement; the only question remaining to be solved being whether or not that victory was a barren one."

Whilst annoyed at the contradiction of statements coming from so many sources as to command belief, and wishing that there could be some mode of punishing the originators of false accounts, we concur with the Enquirer in the belief that Buell was defeated, though Bragg does not appear to have profited materially thereby, for he has had to fall back. The absence of all boasting in the yankee papers clearly indicates disaster to Buell.

P. S. This morning's mail brings Bragg's official report, which justifies the conviction that he had been victorious, but not to the extent heretofore reported. It will be found under the proper head.

FROM EUROPE.—The news by letters from England and France, in relation to anticipations of recognition, is very conflicting. The London correspondent of the New York Times says that the English Press has not a single favorite in the Northern government or army; but that their heroes are Davis, Lee, Beauregard, and above all, Stonewall Jackson. Him they regard as the victorious Cromwell of the war. The course of Butler, the outrages of Mitchell, and the superiority of Southern Statesmen, Generals and soldiers, have, this writer says, worked a great change, so that even papers that had, from abolition sympathies, maintained the Northern cause, have abandoned it, and the recognition of the South would now meet with little opposition. Further, he says that the manufacturers of Manchester have the best authority for the fact that they must not look to the pretended substitute, nor to India, but to America, and America alone, for a supply of cotton, and that the best thing they can do will be to go for recognition of the Confederacy. Every thing, he adds, now tends that way; it is only a question of weeks. And it will not be a barren recognition, but the act of the great powers, and accompanied by a peremptory demand for a cessation of hostilities.

These views may or may not derive importance from the fact that they come from the correspondent of the New York Times. But the same paper that brings them to us brings also a letter from the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post, who states, quite positively, that Messrs. Mason and Slidell see no hope of success in their Mission in any reasonable time, and expect to be recalled; that Mr. Slidell had not held any communication with the French government; and that, whilst the governments of England and France are by no means unfriendly to the South, they could hold no intercourse with it till some decided triumph had resulted; for that to recognize the Confederacy would be to depart from their neutrality, which is their settled policy.

The Richmond Whig says that "the opinion of a distinguished gentleman who has lately reached the Confederate States from Europe coincides, in the main, with the views here set forth. He says there is great admiration in Europe, and especially in France, of the valor, devotion and constancy of the Confederate States, and an ardent desire that they may succeed, but he has no expectation that there will be intervention, or even recognition, in any short time."

The South is prepared for this non-interference policy, or for any other. She must not, cannot, and will not be subdued; and her honor and benefit will be so much the greater that she works out her own deliverance, which, with the blessing of God, she will do.

MORE CONSCRIPTS CALLED FOR.—In the Richmond Enquirer of the 21st we find the following:

ADJ'T & INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Oct. 20, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No 245.

XXIX. OFFICERS Commanding Camps of Instruction, under the Conscription Acts, will cause the enrollment of conscripts to be extended to all men not subject to exemption, who are between eighteen and forty years of age.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adj. Gen.

☞ The recent Exemption Act will be published shortly, with instructions as to its application.

A. A. G.

It will be seen that those between 40 and 45 are not yet called out.

AN EFFECTIVE APPEAL.—An hour or two after the issue of our last paper, containing Gov. Vance's Appeal in behalf of our suffering soldiers, we met a friend and subscriber on the street, who remarked that "Gov. Vance takes all my carpets: I shall not have one on my floors this winter."

We are not surprised at such a conclusion. Gov. Vance has put the subject in the simple but eloquent language of truth, than which no fictitious tale of distress was ever more pathetic. The patriotic men and women of North Carolina have not heretofore disregarded the appeal of their defenders, and will not now.

By the way, the Charleston Courier publishes a letter from an officer of that State in the army near Winchester, in which he says:—

"I have seen many a South Carolinian going about without the sign of a shoe, or a coat, or a blanket; and I ask you, Mr. Editor, can nothing be done for them? Other States are making preparations to provide for the comfort of their troops, and shall South Carolina be behind them all? I hope not. It has been said that the South Carolina troops are the worst clad troops in the field, and I am sorry to say I believe it is so."

On the contrary, it is admitted on all hands, we believe, that the North Carolina troops are the *best* clad troops in the field, and we are proud to say we are confident that it is so. But even the best clothed are not so clothed as they ought to be, and as we doubt not they soon will be, by the State and its citizens, uniting their utmost efforts.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.—We regret to see that both those able and interesting writers, "Personne" of the Charleston Courier, and "P. W. A" of the Savannah Republican, are at present incapacitated for further duty, the first by an accident, having been dragged by his horse 50 or 75 yards and severely hurt, the other by illness at Winchester.

NEW POST ROUTE.—In a law passed at the late session of Congress, we find among several new Post Routes established, one from Pittsborough to the Gulf. We are glad to see it, and hope that efforts will be made to get a contract at once for carrying a mail on it.

A RICH STORY.—A friend in the army at Kinston has kindly sent to us a copy of the "Newbern Weekly Progress," of the 18th inst., in which, besides an announcement of the return of "Governor Stanly and lady from New York, in good spirits and full of vigor," determined to bring back the State "into the folds of the Union," and another of the raising of the U. S. gun-boat Seymour, which had been snagged and sunk, we find a somewhat long account of the yankee gun boat expedition up the Blackwater river on the 3d inst. For mendacity, in a small way, it beats Halleck and Pope and all the other yankee story tellers. It tells that the boats were "ambuscaded by five regiments of rebels, who filled the tree tops, were behind trees and every thing that would afford a cover, and who poured a merciless fire from rifles and revolvers upon our boats." "Whole regiments charged down upon our devoted band, but were swept back in confusion by the grape and shell from the gunboats" "A rebel colonel, in the act of leading his men to a charge, for the purpose of capturing a gunboat, was shot by a sailor, and his regiment scattered by the well directed fire of grape. Several desperate charges were made; in one case the rebels had laid hold of the rail, to throw themselves on the boat, when a sailor made free use of his axe, and sent the mutilated assailants back, howling over the loss of their fingers."

"While this hot work was going on a regiment of rebels was seen marching to a narrow bend in the river, about a mile and a half below the battle ground, and felling trees across the river to obstruct the return of the boats, which they now counted on as an easy prize. As the attention of the rebels seemed to be given to this point, Capt. Flusser determined to gratify their wishes, by meeting them where they most desired, having previously determined to blow up every plank, before the stars and bars should ever float over a vessel of his command. Accordingly orders were given to retire and engage the enemy in their new base of operations. On arriving at the obstructions in the river, the boats opened a howitzer fire upon the ambushed enemy, completely annihilating them, sweeping the obstructions away as though they were but chaff, and returned in safety to their rendezvous. The action was one of the most desperate on record in modern time. The rebels, in their desire to obtain possession of the "hated Yankee gunboats," fought bravely, and as only desperate men will fight, but to no avail. Yankee valor triumphed, because engaged in sustaining our government and our country's honor. Our Navy won new laurels and showed by their heroic conduct that our banner had been entrusted to faithful hands. Capts. Flusser, Colhoun and French were cool and brave, constantly exposed as a target for thousands of bullets, they set examples that their men strove to emulate. The sides of their boats are completely riddled, resembling a pepper-box cover in appearance. Our loss was 6 killed and 13 wounded; that of the rebels, as they themselves acknowledge, in round numbers 300 killed and 600 wounded."

How this world is given to lying! A few moments before we read the above account of these magnificent doings, we had had a conversation with our townsman, Dr. James F. Foulkes, who is Surgeon to the *only* Regiment present on the occasion, and from him we learned that but seven companies of that Reg't, (the 62d, Col. Marshall,) were there, with five companies of Col. Ferebee's Partisan Rangers. These were magnified into five Regiments by the frightened yankees. Again; the Doctor informed us that our entire loss was two men wounded, from one of whom he extracted a ball, and the other's hand he amputated. This loss the yankees have put down at 300 killed and 600 wounded! The story of the axe and mutilated fingers is all an invention, the man who lost his hand having been wounded by a bullet whilst in the woods leading his gun for another shot after having brought down three yankees. No "rebel colonel" was shot; no "ambushed enemy" was "completely annihilated." If "yankee valor triumphed," or its "navy won new laurels," they consisted in making a hasty retreat, and "returning in safety to their rendezvous."

A gentleman informs the Raleigh (N. C.) Journal, on reliable authority, that there is a factory within a hundred miles of Raleigh representing a capital of nine thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, which has been and is now paying a dividend on *each share of two thousand dollars every three months!—Chas. Cour.*

This is one of the largest stories extant. Let us see: 9000 shares of $1000 each make $9,000,000—a capital fully equal to all the manufacturing establishments, of all kinds, in North Carolina. $2000 a share every three months would be $8,000 a share per annum, equal to seventy-two millions of dollars a year profit on a capital of nine millions. That will do. The "reliable gentleman" has excelled himself.

COL. LANE AND THE 28TH REGIMENT.—An officer in the army has sent us a handsome tribute to the services and worth of the gallant Col. Lane and his Regiment, which, under his lead, has passed through a dozen severe battles within the past six months, and established for itself and him a character as high as any in the service. His old companions and friends in the Bethel Regiment are proud of his reputation.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Hospital in Petersburg, 27th Sept., of typhoid fever, Arthur A. Smith, of Co. I, 52d Reg't, (Capt. McCain's of Stanly county.)

Near Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17th, Mr. John G. McNair, aged 33 years, of Robeson Co., a member of the 24th Regt, N. C. T.

In Cumberland Co., 5th of Sept. Sergt. Alexander McLoud, in the 24th year of his age, of the Carolina Boys, Co. K. 38th Regt.

At Richmond, 8th Sept. Serg't R. M. Sherrill, of Co. D, 1st State Troops.

Near Richmond, Oct. 6th, Lieut. John F. Thompson, of typhoid fever, in the 26th year of his age, of Co. A, 54th Reg't, Davidson county.

Of Typhoid Fever, at camp Winder, Richmond, 27th July, William H. Watson, aged 26, of Co. D, 1st Reg't State Troops, from Orange county.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 5th inst., at the residence of his father, near the Gulf, Chatham county, Lieut. DEWITT C. HARRIS, eldest son of Brooks Harris, Esq., aged 27 years, 4 months and 19 days.

From childhood of the most unblemished purity of morals and of the strictest integrity of character, the deceased entered upon life with the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Upon the breaking out of the war, he felt it his duty to give up his cherished dreams of happiness and to go forth at the call of his country. It was urged upon him, that he should have a substitute, but his reply was, "It is my duty to go." He volunteered in the Chatham Rifles, and bore without a murmur the privations and hardships of the Peninsular campaign. Disease fastened upon him, and really incapacitated him for any military service; but in his eagerness to repel the invaders, supposing that he might be able to endure the cavalry service, he accepted a Lieutenantcy in Capt. Harris's Troop of Mounted Rangers.

Exposure soon prostrated him upon a bed of sickness. He bore his protracted illness with patience and fortitude. When he was informed that he had not long to live, he received the announcement with the greatest calmness, and professed his entire resignation to the will of God. Always a strictly conscientious and moral man, he had, however, for some years, thought seriously of his duty to God. He had been hindered from making an open profession of religion by the thought of his unworthiness; but a fuller consideration, in the quiet of his long illness, convinced him of his duty. He accordingly sent for his pastor and at his hands received Baptism. Thence he looked forward anxiously for the time when he should leave this world. A short time before he expired, he said, "How pleasant it is to die!" After this, he never spoke. In the full possession of all his faculties, he lay quietly waiting the summons, and, without a struggle or a gasp, yielded up his soul to God in the confident expectation of a joyful resurrection.

S.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 20.—The last we have from Bragg's army, he was at London, Ky., falling back in order towards Cumberland Gap. Buell has a very large army, and endeavored to flank Bragg while at Camp Dick Robinson, which was prevented by this retreat.

Buell is yet endeavoring to flank him and there may be a battle any day.

RICHMOND, Oct. 21.—It seems now to be generally conceded that Gen. Bragg, after the late battles in Kentucky, withdrew his forces to London, a point forty miles north-west of Cumberland Gap. The reason thus far assigned, was the necessity of obtaining supplies. We shall have to wait for more satisfactory explanations. From our own accounts, and from the enemy's also, we have no doubt that Bragg had the best of the fighting. The subsequent falling back is consequently a disappointment of our expectations. We can at present but hope the best, and suspend our judgments for facts and explanations

Examiner.

RICHMOND, October 22.—The following is a copy of Gen. Bragg's official report of the battle of Perryville:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, Bryantsville, Ky., Oct. 12th.

Sir: Finding the enemy pressing heavily in his rear, near Perryville, Maj Gen. Hardee, of Polk's command, was obliged to halt and check him at that point. Having arrived at Harrodsburg from Frankfort, I determined to give him battle there, and accordingly concentrated three divisions of my old command—the army of the Mississippi, now under Maj. Gen. Polk, Cheatham's, Buckner's and Anderson's—and directed Gen. Polk to take the command on the 7th, and attack the enemy next morning. Withers's division had gone the day before to support Smith. Hearing, on the night of the 7th, that the force in front of Smith had rapidly retreated, I moved early next morning to be present at the operations of Polk's forces.

The two armies were formed confronting each other on opposite sides of the town of Perryville. After consulting the General and reconnoitering the ground and examining his dispositions, I declined to assume the command, but suggested some changes and modifications of his arrangements, which he promptly adopted. The action opened at 12½ P. M., between the skirmishers and artillery on both sides. Finding the enemy indisposed to advance upon us, and knowing he was receiving heavy reinforcements, I deemed it best to assail him vigorously, and so directed.

The engagement became general upon thereafter, and was continued furiously from that time to dark, our troops never faltering and never failing in their efforts.

For the time engaged it was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position, and drove the enemy about two miles. But for the intervention of night, we should have completed the work. We had captured fifteen pieces of artillery by the most daring charges, killed one and wounded two Brigadier Generals, and a very large number of inferior officers and men, estimated at no less than 4,000, and captured 400 prisoners, including three staff officers, with servants, carriage and baggage of Maj. Gen. McCook.

The ground was literally covered with his dead and wounded. In such a contest our own loss was necessarily severe, probably not less than 2,500 killed, wounded and missing. Included in the wounded are Brig. Gens. Wood, Cleburn and Brown, gallant and noble soldiers, whose loss will be severely felt by their commands. To Maj. Gen. Polk, commanding the forces, Maj. Gen. Hardee, commanding the left wing, two divisions, and Maj. Gens. Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson, commanding divisions, is mainly due the brilliant achievements of this memorable field. Nobler troops were never more gallantly led. The country owes them a debt of gratitude, which I am sure will be acknowledged.

Ascertaining that the enemy was heavily reinforced during the night, I withdrew my force early the next morning to Harrodsburg and thence to this point. Maj. Gen. Smith arrived at Harrodsburg with most of his forces and Withers' division the next day, 10th, and yesterday I withdrew the whole to this point—the enemy following slowly but not pressing us. I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Comd'g.

To Adj't General, Richmond, Va.

THE MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

The dispatches yesterday represented Buell as endeavoring to flank our army in its retreat towards Cumberland Gap.

There is reason to fear, from what is learned in well informed quarters, that the movements of the Yankee General have another and even more serious object than is attributed to them by the telegraph. The danger is that Buell, instead of attempting to follow Bragg through East Tennessee, (where there is said to be positively not food enough for the inhabitants,) will take a nearer and better route to the heart of the South, and possibly aim for Marietta and Atlanta.

These, however, are but speculations—so little are we informed of the real direction and controlling purposes of Gen. Bragg's movement.

It is thought not unlikely that one object accomplished by the retrograde movement of Gen. Bragg will be to secure beyond all contingencies the vast amount of army stores which he is said to have collected in Kentucky. These stores are of inestimable value to the South, but it will be necessary that means of transportation be collected near Cumberland Gap for their removal.

The Government is understood to have information that the army stores captured in Kentucky are of great value, and that Bragg's army is followed by a train of several thousand wagons.

The Knoxville Register, of a recent date, says that until Bragg had reached London, the position where he was last heard from, his whole army, which entered Kentucky by three different routes, was not consolidated; and that since the concentration of his forces has been accomplished, there is good reason to believe that Kentucky will not be evacuated until another battle is fought.

These theories on our side are encouraging, but they are scarcely more than hypotheses—the only certain accounts we can obtain from Kentucky ending with our success at Perryville, where the result won seems simply to have been the shout of "victory" without substantial or visible fruits.—*Richmond Examiner, 22d.*

From the Army of the Potomac.—RICHMOND, Oct 22.—Reports from the Potomac, on yesterday, indicate a design on the part of McClellan to treat our army to a continuation of his strategic evolutions. It is stated that Gen. Jackson made an advance towards the enemy at Charlestown, when they forthwith drew out and recrossed the Potomac. The only Yankee force of any consequence now in the Valley, is, according to this report, at Harper's Ferry. The object of such a withdrawal could only be for the purpose of enticing our forces to return into Maryland by the particular road marked out by McClellan, namely, in the tracks of his retreating decoys. He has doubtless planned the reception of our troops, should they prove such arrant fools as to follow in the footsteps of the foe. The enemy's force thus employed proves to have been some fifteen thousand strong. No mention is made by our informants of any other engagements having occurred except some slight meetings, here and there, resulting in nothing.—*Enquirer.*

The Situation in Mississippi.—The intelligence of what was at first supposed to be the almost irretrievable disaster of Corinth, becomes more favorable as the facts are developed, and as news reaches us of the present condition and position of our army. Our forces succeeded in bringing off their last baggage train, and our new concentrations of troops, and the good order in which the commands of Gens. Van Dorn, Lovell and Price have rendezvoused, are such as to suspend any causes of alarm for the present.

We have reason to suppose that our army in Northern Mississippi is to-day stronger than it was prior to the battle of Corinth. Reinforcements have been sent forward to Holly Springs; other important points in this section of Mississippi have been garrisoned, while the army occupies positions, as we are informed, from which the enemy may develop an intention to make an advance movement.

At last accounts the principal portion of our army in Mississippi had been concentrated at Holly Springs, and the enemy, who was on the North bank of the Cold Water, about eight miles distant, had destroyed the bridge in their front, which would seem to imply that no immediate advance was contemplated by them.

Richmond Examiner, 21st.

Great Sale of Negroes.—Yesterday Robt. M. Clarke, of this city, made the greatest negro sale that ever took place in this market. Twenty-five negro men, their ages varying from 17 to 26, were sold to a railroad company for $35,725. The lowest price of any one was $1,200, and the highest $1,800. The average price of the lot is $1,429.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

Negroes in the North.—What is to become of the poor, ignorant and helpless negroes, who either run away or are stolen from their comfortable homes in the South, and sent up North by the Yankee invading army, is a problem hard of solution. When they get there they find themselves among strangers and enemies, rather than friends, and will be denied even the privilege of working for a support. Only the other day the association of slaughter and packing-house men in Chicago passed the following preamble and resolutions at one of their meetings:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the meeting, that it is the intention of one or more of the leading packers of this town to bring negro labor into competition with that of white men, for the purpose of reducing the wages of the latter to the lowest possible standard:

Resolved, That we, the packing house men of the town of South Chicago, pledge ourselves not to work for any packer, under any consideration, who will, in any manner, bring negro labor into competition with our labor; and further,

Resolved, That if any member of this society should so far demean himself as to work in a packing house where negro labor is employed, his name shall be stricken from the roll of members of this society, and such person shall henceforth cease to enjoy the confidence of, or derive any benefit from this society.

In addition to this, a letter to the Chicago Times from Columbus, Kentucky, foreshadows a gloomy future for the negro in the North. The writer, who is in the army, and speaking of the laboring class of the soldiery, says, "their places (of occupation at home) in their absence are to be filled by the negro; their labor, when they do return, is to be brought into competition and depreciation with black labor. Let one go among the troops and hear the menaces of extermination of the black race North when they return, and their bitter denunciation of the emancipation policy, and if he were not blinded by abolition party prejudice, he would prophecy, the seeds are sown for another terrible outbreak in the future, in which the poor, helpless and innocent negro will be driven forth from the North with slaughter and confusion."

Knowing these things to be true, as they certainly are and will be, is it not singular that the Federal forces will still persist in enticing the negroes from their homes, and thus fastening upon them this cruel fate?—*Rich'd Whig.*

Casualties in 18th North Carolina Reg't, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

Lt Col Thos Ruffin, wounded, hip and wrist.

Company A, Capt Withers—Killed: Private N R Kerr. Wounded: Corp'l W H Vaden, thigh: Privates Henry Maynard, hip, W H Hatchett, arm and chest, J J Corbett, arm and hand, C G Lea, arm. Missing: Serg't John G Lea; Private O N Fitzgerald.

B. Capt Erwin—Killed: R C L Sicer. Wounded: Corp'l M A Edwards, shoulder; Privates C B Brown, J H Bartlett, and Thos H Marks, thigh, J F Kirkpatrick, shoulder, H Blackwelder, arm, J L Kembrell, hand. Missing: J R Eyefield.

C, Capt Hunt—Killed: Corp'l Wm Thompson. Wounded: Corp'ls Long, back, Geo Gordon, shoulder; Privates J Hendrick, shoulder, —— Phelps, arm. Missing: Corp'l Stanfield.

D, Capt Rogers—Killed: None. Wounded: None.

E, Capt Cook—Killed: Privates R J Clendenin, J A Long. Wounded: J P Adams, mortally, J Gilliam, thigh.

F, Capt Foster—Wounded: Franklin Kerfuse, thigh, Wm Monday, shoulder and abdomen, Daniel Vinegam, and Jas Mills, foot.

G, Capt Hyman—Wounded: Lieut C N Cevalier, arm, Corp'l J B Elixson; Private J B Williams, side. Missing: J R Medford, M B Adkinson, J H Whitis, Bob Bell.

H, Capt Johns—Killed: Lieut J C Joyce, Serg't W F Carter. Wounded: N H Dalton, mortally, J M Wall, shoulder.

I, Capt Glenn—Killed: Capt C Glenn, Serg'ts Abner Neal, and Smithers. Wounded: G W Jones, thigh, Smith Wilson, knee.

K, Capt Bailey—Wounded: Thos P Bowman, and Jesse Amos, hand. Missing: O P Thacker

THE COTTON FAMINE.

From the New York Times, of the 20th inst.

One of the most important results of the rebellion is its effects upon the business of the civilized world, by cutting short the cotton supply. Recent advices from England place the estimate of well informed parties as to the cotton crop of India the past season at 450,000 bales. At the sailing of the last steamer, it was supposed that about 150,000 bales of this crop had reached Liverpool, and advices had been received that the balance of the crop (300,000 bales) was already shipped and on its way to the English market. The voyage of sailing vessels from India to Liverpool is said to require four or five months, but the cotton alluded to is expected to arrive before the end of the year. The quantity on the English markets at the latest dates was estimated at 212,500 bales, of which 14,000 were American. At the same date last year, the quantity was 752,000 bales, of which 445,000 were American. It is supposed that about 30,000 bales will reach England through running the blockade and regular shipments from this port, before the first of January, and from all other sources perhaps *twenty thousand* more. India cotton wastes in the process of manufacturing about 38 per cent., and the average weight of the bales is about 350 pounds; whereas American wastes only 16 per cent., and the average weight is 450 pounds. The fibre of American cotton is of such a nature as to peculiarly adapt it to spinning into fine yarn, while the India or Surat is of very short staple, and cannot be used to advantage without mixing with American in about equal proportions.

According to these figures the quantity now on the English market, and to arrive before the first of the next year, will be as follows:

India Cotton, 198,000 bales, equal to American bales	154,488
American at latest dates	14,000
India, to come forward before the 1st of January, 800,000 bales, equal to American	234,000
To arrive from America between now and the 1st of January	30,000
To arrive from all other sources	20,000
Total	452,488
Deduct 17 per cent. on 388,488 bales of India cotton, for the reason that it wastes that much more than American	66,042
Total,	386,441

The average quantity received at this port since July 1, is about 5,000 bales a week, but it is believed that the quantity will hereafter fall off. Several buyers have recently returned from the southwest, having abandoned the enterprise on account of the great danger attending it. At the present rate of exchange there is a margin of full ten cents a pound on shipments of cotton, with an advancing market. This makes it one of the most desirable articles of shipment on the list. It is a well ascertained fact that not more than fifteen per cent. of the cotton machinery of the country is now running, and full one-half this is believed to be employed on army goods. The consumption is supposed to be about 2,000 bales a week, the goods being of a heavy character, such as ducks, drills, canton flannels, &c. The quantity of cotton now in this market is generally estimated at 15,000 bales, but it is thought that 65 or 70 cents would bring out 25,000 bales. High prices have a wonderful tendency to increase quantity. Estimating it at 25,000 bales, and that the receipts will continue to average 5,000 bales a week from now until the 1st of January, it produces this result:

Now in the market	25,000
To arrive, 5,000 bales a week, 11 weeks,	55,000
	80,000
Deduct 11 weeks' consumption, at 2,000 bales a week	22,000
Total	58,000

The quantity at present being consumed in the factories of England is estimated at 16,000 bales per week; in France, at 8,000; and in all other parts of Europe at 8,000. This foots up as follows:

Consumption in England eleven weeks, at 16,000 bales a week	176,000
In France, eleven weeks, at 8,000 bales a week	88,000
In other parts of Europe, eleven weeks, at 8,000 bales a week	88,000
Total	352,000

A margin of ten cents a pound, it is believed, will induce the shipment of the larger portion of this quantity. The policy adopted by the manufacturers of cotton goods is to stop the mills and sell the goods on hand at market rates, advancing prices as the stock diminishes. Estimating the value of the currency (by the standard of gold) at 67 cents on the dollar, the prices of cotton goods have not advanced in proportion to the raw material. Merrimac Prints are selling, for instance, at 16 cents cash. If paid in gold 33 per cent would be deducted. This reduces the prices to 10½ cents. The average price of this print for ten years preceding the breaking out of the rebellion was about 9½ cents a yard. During this time cotton averaged 10 cents a pound, and gold was generally at par. Now cotton is 60 cents per pound and gold at 33 per cent. premium, yet the advance in this print is less than 20 per cent., if paid in real money. The stock of cotton goods throughout the whole country is believed to be no more than one quarter the usual quantity at this season of the year, and the additions thereto are supposed to be 85 per cent. less. Twenty millions of people, with an abundance of money, are to be supplied from this stock, and but 15 per cent. of the ordinary production going on. The inference from all these facts is that unless *peace is conquered within the next four months the supply of cotton and cotton goods will be nearly exhausted.* The evil effects of such a state of things will be readily foreseen.

A Drafting Scene in Ohio.—The town of Bucyrus, Ohio, was the scene of a most disgraceful disturbance on the 6th inst, of which we find this account in the New York Times:

During the morning a large portion of the drafted men from the towns of Holmes and Chatfield marched into the square and gave three cheers for the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." Then "three cheers that we won't fight to free the nigger," and then three cheers for a huge bowie knife that was shown by one of the party. The men nearly all had knives or revolvers, and several of them rifles. All had guns with them until within a mile of the town, where they drew up in line of battle, and loaded their pieces with all the coolness of veterans. Throughout the day threats to "shoot, murder, and butcher," any who attempted to force them to leave their homes were frequently made. Cheers were also proposed for Jeff. Davis, and freely given. "A rope to hang Lincoln, and a knife to butcher every Abolitioner" was frequently buzzahed. A man who had said he favored the President's recent proclamation was set on by the crowd, retreated up street, and was finally taken in charge by Deputy Provost Marshall David Foster, the crowd following. Toward evening the crowd gradually dispersed and the most of the men subsequently reported themselves for duty.

There are now on the docket of the United States Supreme Court for next December, 226 causes. No cause has been docketed from the secession States since the 12th of October, 1861; prior to which date there remain 135 of the old causes. Of these, 66 are from secession States. These will not be heard by the Court when called.

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The latest advices from Europe bring encouraging news of our early recognition by England. The New York Tribune, of the 20th, in an editorial, says:

"The last advices from Europe render it morally certain that France and Great Britain will recognize the Southern Confederacy on or about the 1st of January next, provided the situation shall remain unchanged till that time. In other words, if our Generals should henceforth stand on the defensive, and in due time subside into Winter-quarters, they decide to give up the Union. If our armies go into Winter quarters without achieving further and more decisive successes, Western Europe flies to the rescue of the rebels."

The Washington correspondent of the same paper, writes:

"Ladies here of rebel proclivities, who are on intimate terms with the Belgian Legation, confidently assert that Belgium is about to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that her example will be followed by the larger Powers of Europe."

The Paris Patrie, of 4th inst., contains the following paragraph:

"We moreover learn from London, on good authority, that there is nothing but what is very probable, in the question of the recognition being immediately brought on the tapis, and solved in accord with France, in the sense of "faits accomplis."

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes:—

"It cannot be allowed in England that the North can ever be successful. Public opinion is very firmly set upon this, that the war can only end in one of two ways—in the recognition of the independence of the South, or the adoption by the North of the Confederate constitution. France, it is now stated, only awaits the arrival of her army in Mexico to press upon England *the recognition of the Confederacy.* The news of the conquest of the city of the Montezumas is expected to reach Paris by the 1st of December. You have, therefore, *only sixty days left for the conquest of the South.* Of one thing, however, England feels assured, that the South can *never, never, be conquered*—especially by a Government that issues sixty millions of shinplasters, very liable to be counterfeited, and which cannot be printed as fast as they are wanted by a greedy and credulous public."

"The Lancashire distress increases, and winter begins to darken—that winter so indescribably gloomy on this murky island. Men are talking helplessly about substitutes for cotton, but it is very sure that *unless there is peace in America the vast capital invested in cotton machinery is lost.* There is no probability of either substitute or supply. The worst has not come, and if France, in December, should demand intervention of England, the demand will come when her need will be the sorest, and when all-potent self-interest will urge her to accept the invitation.

"Every arrival from America seems to leave us in greater suspense, and the anxiety for news is indescribable."

Speech from a Consul.—The French residents of Mobile, Ala., last week presented M. Portz, the French Vice-Consul there, with a cane. In a little speech acknowledging the compliment, the Mobile Tribune says that—

He regretted that the South had not yet been recognized by his Government, but from his full conviction that France would always be found in support of a rightful cause, he was satisfied that this act of justice would not be long delayed and that this hope was now stronger than ever in his mind, from the tenor of his recent advices.

Clothing for the Soldiers—Dispatch from the Secretary of War.—The Savannah Republican says: As our correspondent's testimony regarding the suffering in the army had been questioned, and a statement given to the public, on the assurance of army officers, that the Government was abundantly supplied with shoes, clothing, and other necessaries and comforts for the army, which would be distributed at a proper time, and that private individuals were making unnecessary sacrifices under a mistaken view of the case, we determined, if possible, to satisfy both the public and ourselves on the subject. We, accordingly, addressed a note of inquiry to the Secretary of War, who promptly replied by telegraph as follows:

RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1862.

J. R. Sneed:—We desire all the assistance in supplying shoes, blankets and clothing that can be furnished.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Sec'y of War.

This settles the question; and now, let all the people go to work. Shoes, socks, drawers, vests, neck ties, indeed clothing of every description, should be made up as fast as possible, and forwarded to the army.

Men whose Name should Never Die.—When Brig. General Garland, of Virginia, fell mortally wounded on the bloody field of Sharpsburg, his Aid rode up to the dying hero with the inquiry, "Are you hurt, General?"

"Yes," he answered, "I am dying—go tell the senior Colonel of this Brigade to assume the command."

When Sergeant Spithaler, of the "Swiss Rifles," fell mortally wounded on the battle field of Perryville, his thigh crushed and torn by a cannon shot, Col. Tyler, his commanding officer, went to him, saying, "Let me have you removed to the rear." "No!" said the expiring hero, "let me die on the battle field."

His name should never be stricken from the roll of his company, and whenever it is called, let some war-worn comrade answer, as was done for one who fell thus in the old war for independence—let some old veteran answer:—"Dead on the field."—*Charleston Courier.*

The Salt Supply.—The Jackson Mississippian says that the people, in that section, have been highly excited upon the salt question within the last few days, in consequence of a report that certain arrangements have been effected between our Government and certain parties of the French Government to supply this Government and our people with salt in return for cotton. The French parties having secured the permission of the Federal authorities at New Orleans to land the salt at Manchac. We, of course, (says the Mississippian,) know nothing of the particulars of the arrangement, except that eight sacks of salt are to be exchanged for one bale of cotton. "This arrangement will be highly beneficial to our people, and the transit of the cotton, when it is forwarded for this purpose, should not be interrupted. It does not behoove us, in our present necessities, to inquire too nicely into the part which Yankee officials play in the matter, or what direction the cotton takes after it is delivered. Our main object being to secure a sufficient quantity of salt to guard against future emergencies."

The Steamer "290."—The origin of the name of the 290 is this: By a regulation of the Admiralty all the English ship builders number the ships constructed at their respective yards previous to their being named, which is usually done at the launching. The 290 was the 290th ship built at that particular yard, and, being designed for foreign owners, she kept her number in lieu of a name.

COL. JOHN R. COOKE, 37th N. C. T.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In a tribute which a correspondent pays in to-day's paper to Colonel Cooke, of North Carolina, an incident is referred to as transpiring in the battle of Sharpsburg, of which we have heard from another source, but more in detail. Occupying a very perilous but very important position, Colonel Cooke received orders from several of his superiors that it was necessary for him to hold it at all hazards. He returned answer that he would do so, with increasing emphasis to each successive message, until to the final one, he made the reply stated by our correspondent, to the effect that he would hold it while he had a man that could stand up. His noble North Carolinians, in full accord with the heroism of their commander, were so delighted with his answer, that in the midst of the furies of the battle with the missiles of death hailing around them, they paused to give three cheers to their Colonel, and gave them with a will! They then addressed themselves to their work again and proceeded to make his promise good. Let the commander be praised, and let his soldiers receive also their due honor. To applaud a sentiment which devoted them to death, and to do it amid the roar of battle and when their ranks had been already sadly thinned, this, indeed, was heroism!

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

BUNKER HILL, Oct. 10th, 1862.

Gentlemen:—As a tribute to modest merit, permit me to record the brilliant conduct of Colonel John R. Cooke, of the 37th North Carolina Regiment, in the terrible battle of Sharpsburg. Col. Cooke was in command of his own Regiment, the 37th N. C., and the 3d Arkansas, of Walker's Brigade. His command was exposed to a terrific fire of small arms, and an enfilading fire from a section of artillery. The force opposed to him was overwhelming, as to numbers; but he gave the order to charge, and, cutting his way through the enemy's line found himself in the rear of four strong regiments. Instantly he wheeled his command and dashed at the enemy, annihilating a New York regiment—the 44th, I think—and scattering the others like chaff on the threshing floor. In this dash he captured also the section of artillery. The quick eye of Col. Cooke discovered a position which, if occupied, would enable him to hold in check a greatly superior force. He instantly occupied it, but his ammunition had been exhausted in the unequal and protracted struggle, yet he determined to hold it. Gen'l Longstreet dispatched a request to Col. Cooke to hold on until relieved, if possible. Col. Cooke's gallant reply was, "tell Gen'l Longstreet that I am out of ammunition, but I will hold this position as long as one man can stand on his legs." He did hold it for four mortal hours. The cool and intrepid bearing of Col. Cooke on the battle field and his high soldierly qualities are the subjects of general praise in the corps to which he is attached, and so marked were these qualities that Generals D. H. Hill and Longstreet took him by the hand, and complimented him on the battle field.

Col. Cooke's skill and daring, as a leader, are only equalled by his modesty. A thorough soldier, a West Point graduate, and an officer in the U. S. Army until the South threw her banner to the breeze—he is, *in dash*, the equal of his brother-in-law, Major General Stuart, and his military talent and cool intrepidity entitle him to that promotion which it is said he will speedily receive.

ARMY.

Agency for our Troops in Richmond.—We learn that Surgeon General Warren has appointed Dr. O. F. Manson, of Granville, General Agent in Richmond, to attend to the wants of our soldiers. A better appointment could not have been made. The distinguished services of Dr. Manson as a hospital and army Surgeon, his known ability in his profession, and his high character as a gentleman, richly ensitle him to the confidence of our people. Dr. Manson has made the amplest arrangements for our sick and wounded soldiers. Ambulances will be at the depots for the purpose of conveying them to the hospital; and in addition to this, Dr. M. will aid all of our soldiers in obtaining furloughs, passes, their pay, and discharges when they seem to be justly entitled to them.

Our excellent Surgeon General, Dr. Warren, has been and is now indefatigable in his efforts to relieve our sick and wounded soldiers. It was assumed by some of the opponents of Gov. Vance that the office of Surgeon General was not necessary, and ought to be abolished. The best evidence that this assumption is erroneous is found in the fact that Dr. Warren has already visited and relieved hundreds in the hospitals in Virginia, who would otherwise have suffered greatly.

Raleigh Standard.

The New Conscription.—There is, no doubt, an absolute need of men. The first conscription has been partially executed in some of the States. We learn that North Carolina has furnished four times as many men under the first conscription as any of the States.

In 1850, there were in this State, upwards of 29,000 men between the ages of 30 and 40. At present there are about 15,000 between the ages of 35 and 40, but of these there are, perhaps, 5,000 exempt or in the army already.—*Ral. Standard.*

Small Pox in Guilford.—A soldier returned from the army by the name of Frazier, is sick in the north-west part of this county, some fifteen miles from Greensboro', and the disease is said to be small pox. No other case, so far as we have heard, has occurred.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Sugar Cane Syrup.—A fine lot of sugar cane syrup is being manufactured in this part of the State. Mr. Wm. W. Taylor, a few miles south of town, is running his mill constantly, and making an excellent article for his neighbors who take their grinding to his mill. Mr. John McCulloch, of this place, is also turning out a splendid article from his mill, which is kept in operation day and night.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Murder of a Soldier by his Comrade—Arrest of the Murderer.—Yesterday morning the old market was the scene of what seems to have been a deliberate murder, the victim being James G. Gray, and the perpetrator James T. Short, both members of the Fifty-ninth North Carolina regiment. It appeared from the evidence before the Coroner's jury, that Gray, the deceased, was passing along the west side of Seventeenth street, between Grace and Franklin, about seven and a half o'clock, when he was hailed by Short from the opposite side and called to a halt. Gray, it is supposed, took the challenge as a piece of playfulness on Short's part, and kept on, turning his head, and smiling at Short, who drawing up a musket, which he carried, fired. The ball entered Gray's head, nearly tearing off the top of his skull. Gray leaped several feet in the air and fell over dead. Mr. Ellis, the clerk of the market, who was a witness of the deed, arrested Short, and handed him over to the police, who lodged him in the cage. He made no effort to escape, but said he thought his musket was unloaded.

Richmond Examiner, 24th.

Secret Sessions.—It is a fact little known, that for the first five years of the Government the United States Senate always sat in secret. The first time the doors were open for public discussion was on the contest as to the right of Albert Gallatin to a seat in the Senate.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Oct. 23.

Messrs. Editors: The best and finest building in the South, that is finished, is said to be the Capitol here. It is built of granite taken from quarries in the edge of town. It was begun on the 4th July 1833 and finished 20th June 1840, the same day the completion of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road was celebrated. The building cost $540,000 and the furniture some $60,000 more. It is exactly where the old Capitol stood. It combines taste, convenience and comfort, in its appearance and arrangement, and is certainly a *State*-ly edifice. There is a State Library containing many thousand volumes. Many of the works are more valuable from their age and scarcity than from variety of subjects and ability of contents. The Law Library in the Supreme Court room is large and very valuable, containing many important Reports and works not to be found elsewhere. In *brief* it is a huge *vade mecum*, belonging to every North Carolinian in fee-simple.

The bronze statue of Washington, from Houdon's in Richmond, adds a pleasing contrast to the carelessly arranged grounds in the beautiful enclosure. It cost $10,000 and the pedestal, railing, &c. some $8,000 more, and was erected 4th July 1857. It represents Washington as delivering his "Farewell Address," and is therefore a *speaking likeness*.

It is the approved opinion that commissioned officers of the army elected to the Legislature are ineligible, as the State Constitution says, persons holding places of honor, profit or trust under the Confederate Government cannot be members of the General Assembly at the same time; but it is hardly probable the issue will be made on this disqualification till the end of the first session, if then.

It is thought that all persons who furnished substitutes under 45, and residing in this State, will have to go into service now themselves. It may be that a different construction will be adopted by the War Department, as I think should be the case. It was discretionary with the Department before to make all necessary regulations about substitutes, and a rule could have been made to exempt one furnishing a substitute for three years or until all men fit for duty had been called into service, and then it would be the duty of everybody to go. Paying a substitute to go is equivalent to going once, and no one ought to go again till all have had their turn. It is hard for a man to pay all the money he can raise for a man to go in his place and have to go himself in a week, when there are others subject to duty who are not required to go themselves nor hire others.

The impression prevails that Gov. Graham will be elected Senator in place of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Whitaker has recently bought 6,000 bushels of Salt at the Salt Works in Virginia as agent for this County. He paid $1 50 a bushel, and it will cost perhaps a dollar more per bushel to get it here. This is a good arrangement. The rail roads will bring it for him a good part of the way. It is very fine white salt and hardly as strong as Liverpool salt. It is said that Sound salt if it is bitter, will not cure meat well.

There should be two or three more stages between here and Fayetteville to accommodate increased travel.

The "Southern Illustrated News" is a fine large paper recently started in Richmond. It seems to be well managed and is beginning to gain public confidence and favor. Such a work properly conducted is much needed just now. Most of the writers of the South are engaged to contribute to it, but what do you think? not a word has been said to "Long Grabs" to correspond! (By the way, the Petersburg Express must give due credit when it uses articles from "Long Grabs.")

I fear there is to be much suffering among the poor classes. A very old and feeble woman met me on the road and begged me to help her get something to eat. I run my hand in my long and almost empty pocket and after diligent search could find only a small shinplaster, which I gave her with a most sympathetic flow of "sheelinks." (Of course them agents of the Ladies' Societies will not call on L. G.) It seems that matters are coming to a focus and if times get much harder a good many of us must do like Red Hugh—hunt out a hollow tree to live in.

LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHAT THE LADIES SHOULD BE DOING.

Messrs. Editors: In criticising the employment of our ladies, your correspondent "Vestigator" has omitted to point out the needed amendments in the disposition of time by those who, exempted as they are from the heat and burden of the day, have yet their appointed portion as a helpmeet for man in the hour when troubles thicken around him. Allow me then a place in your columns to portray the duties which at the present crisis *demand* the *earnest* attention of our ladies. The stern realities of life are around us; War with all its sickening train is in our midst; Winter frowns darkly on our threshold, and can a daughter of the South, lulled in ease and affluence, forget the claims that bid her awake to the responsibilities, or so forgetting can she spurn the friendly hand that would urge her to prove the womanly tenderness of her character by assuming the place that true woman has ever held since Mary was last at the Cross and first at the Grave?

Let every form of self pleasing then be laid aside, and let the ladies begin in earnest with the "active practical sympathy" urged by our Governor, to *give* and to *work* for "those who are giving all that mortal man can give for our safety and our rights." Let them come as of old with free will offerings,—not now with jewels of gold and of silver, but with carpets and curtains and blankets and socks, and all that can mitigate the lot of the soldier, hard at best, but oh, how hard when deliberately consigned to destitution by a self indulgent and luxurious people. Let the fair and jewelled fingers of our ladies now be busied in converting those attendants of ease and refinement, which every true lover of her country will hasten to lay with willing hands upon its altar, into the means of preserving the health and lives of those who have made that altar red with blood shed in our defence: and while our soldiers are giving all, home and friends and life itself, lives there *one* who can stand aside and withhold her painted luxuries while they perish with cold beside the musket and the bayonet that have held our invaders at bay? Where is the hearth that will not beam more brightly on floors made bare by patriotic hands, while the warm heart of its owner glows with pride and joy that the gorgeous colors of her carpets and curtains brighten the homes of our defenders on the stormy mountain side.

A few years, guard them jealously as we may, and those household comforts must yield to inevitable decay, but written on adamant is the beautiful yet solemn promise "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."

"VOCATOR."

Land, Negroes, &c., for Sale.

I WILL sell on fair terms 631 acres of LAND lying on Big Branch, within one and half miles of Laurinburg Depot, on the W. C. & R. R. R. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house nearly new, and all necessary out-houses. I will also sell my Mules, Hogs, Cattle, &c., and a lot of NEGROES.

Any one wishing to purchase can either apply to myself on the premises, or address me at Laurinburg P. O., N. C. JAS. R. McLAURIN.

Oct. 20, 1862. 71-6tpd

LOST.

NEAR Rocky Point, New Hanover county, about the 10th of October, TWO NOTES, of Four Hundred dollars each, dated November 23, 1859. One was due two years after date; the other three, with interest from date. They were given by D. J. Anders to Samuel Anders.

All persons are warned against trading for said Notes.

SAMUEL ANDERS.

Gravelly Hill, Bladen county.

Oct. 22, 1862. 71-8tpd

$50 REWARD

FOR proof to convict the Thief and recovery of my Horse, or $25 for the recovery of my Horse alone. He was stolen from my wagon, while at camp on the Plank Road, 6 miles above Carthage, on the night of the 18th inst. He is a dark chesnut, black legs, mane and tail, the hair rubbed off his right hind thigh by the chain, his fore feet inclined to be clubbed, good size, and about 6 or 7 years old. JOHN C. HOOPER.

Kernersville, Forsyth county, N. C.

Oct. 22: 71 3tpd

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following articles of FORAGE, to be delivered at the Arsenal, viz:

500 bushels Corn,
15 tons Hay,
30,000 lbs. Fodder,
30,000 lbs. Shucks.

Bids will be received until the 25th inst., and must be addressed to the undersigned, stating terms, etc.

J. A. deLAGNEL,
Lt. Col. C. S. A.

Oct. 14, 1862. 69-8t

WANTED.

A GOOD Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply to T. D. HASH.

Oct. 9, 1862. 67-tf

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 22.—Under a clear sky and a fresh wind from the Northward, with a bracing temperature, the pestilence we trust has reached its limit, and a continuance of the weather we are now experiencing will probably cause its ravages next week to be confined to those already attacked. If so, it may then be said to have disappeared as an epidemic. Our hopes are strong that the first week in November will see the plague fully stayed.

The number of new cases yesterday, shows some decrease, being not over thirty-three, and from the indications so far to-day, we are led to believe that the report to be made to-morrow morning, will show a still smaller number of new cases occurring.

The interments yesterday at the Cemetery numbered as high as 10. It is probable that the total of deaths, including colored people, might exceed this by some 3 or 4. Thirteen or fourteen is as near as we can approximate the actual number of deaths.

It, as we sincerely trust, the main headway of the pestilence has been checked, we can begin to survey the ground, and arrive at some conclusion as to the dimensions of the calamity. We heard it estimated this morning that the number of cases would not vary far from sixteen hundred, nor the number of deaths far from four hundred, which would exhibit a rate of mortality equal to 25 per cent. of all those taken. But it must be borne in mind that the disease existed here, causing an unusual mortality, sometime before it was pronounced yellow fever, and that it was not until it was declared epidemic that any regular reports of the number of cases was made by our Physicians. These considerations induce us to believe that the actual facts will exceed any detail of them that can be made from positive knowledge of official reports.—*Journal.*

Last night was the coolest of the season, and today the weather continues clear and bracing, with a temperature fully ten degrees lower than that of yesterday, although still far from freezing.

Sixteen new cases are reported as having occured yesterday. This is the best report we have had for many days, and accords with our views expressed yesterday. The number of interments yesterday at the Cemetery was seven, which shows a falling off in the mortality. We hardly know how many colored persons may have died yesterday, but feel certain that there were very few. Not over two at the farthest, if that many. We are getting to be more hopeful, but as yet we have no assurance of safety until we have frost, for which we look anxiously.—*Journal, 23d.*

From Bragg's Army.—A letter of the 18th, from Knoxville, gives us the assurance that Bragg's army has retired to a safe position—while it would be imprudent to state where that position is. Gen. Bragg has secured *four thousand seven hundred* wagons, loaded with provisions, which have been brought away in safety with his army. He lost 2500 barrels of pork, which was left at Lexington and fell into the hands of the Yankees. Great dissatisfaction was felt among the officers of Bragg's army at the falling back, and many of them literally wept when the order was given. The letter gives us many particulars of the movements of our forces, which it would not be proper to publish. The conclusions to be drawn from all the news in our possession are, that Bragg has met an overwhelming force of the enemy and successfully retreated before it with large stores of provisions, or that he has been too timid, and made forced marches, and fought and wearied his troops for an object which he had not daring enough to accomplish.—*Rich. Dis., 24th.*

Gen. Bragg has secured in Kentucky army stores of inestimable value to the South, which it becomes him to retain at all hazards. He has, therefore, fallen back that these may be secured beyond all contingencies. Besides, even until he had reached his present position at London, his whole army, which entered Kentucky by three different routes, was not consolidated.

The army of Buell is now, doubtless, twice as numerous as that of Bragg. Was it not wise on his part, to remove Buell's immense force as soon as possible from the source of his supplies and reinforcements? Otherwise another victory would be as profitless as its predecessor at Blandville.

All whom we have seen from the army in Kentucky concur in confirming that this retrograde movement of Gen. Bragg is a wise one, and that his sole purpose is, as above suggested, to select his own field for a decisive battle, which he will gain with almost absolute certainty. He would place Buell where he can neither retreat to gunboats as Halleck did at Corinth, and McClellan at Richmond; he would have him in such a position that defeat is annihilation.

It is said, too, that means of transportation are being collected near Cumberland Gap. This will be needed for the removal of the army stores accumulated by Generals Bragg, Smith, Cheatham and others, in their several successful assaults upon positions held by the enemy.

The dispatch from the West, advising us of the evacuation of Tennessee, may be nearer the truth than many were led to believe on yesterday. The movements which we witness here and those of General Bragg are as consistent with expectations of victory as of disaster. Kentucky will not be evacuated till another battle field is made red with human gore.—*Knoxville Register.*

Important from Texas.—We have information from Houston, Texas, as late as the 3d, which we are placed in possession of by Dr. Holland, who has arrived in Richmond. From a telegram received from Galveston just before the train started, the Doctor had reason to believe that the yankees had landed on the Island and taken possession of the town soon after his departure. This they may do by means of their gunboats, without our being able to make any effective resistance, but should they ever attempt to come to the main land we will receive them with "bloody hands to hospitable graves." The capture of Galveston by the enemy, although mortifying to us, will be a fruitless victory to them, as nearly the whole population, stocks of goods, furniture, and even cattle, had been removed from the place a long time before. More seriously will we be inconvenieneed by their taking Sabine Pass, as that port had been frequently and successfully used by our vessels in running the blockade. Measures are being taken, however, to prevent their ascending the Sabine and Neches rivers on pilfering expeditions.

He was very sorry to have to report the disgraceful conduct of the citizens of Lake Charles City and Gendenning's Ferry on Calcassieu river, in Louisiana, who permitted twelve or fifteen of the enemy to ascend the river in an open launch some eighty-five miles, sink two sail vessels and capture a steamboat called the "Dan," which, from its light draught, they intend, no doubt, to use in their marauding visits to the rivers, lakes and Bayous on the coast of Louisiana and Texas. Half a dozen true men would have prevented this shameful exploit.—*Rich. Whig, 24th.*

The Northern Stock Market.—The Northern stock market report of the 20th says: Stocks were irregular and tending downward on Saturday. At the Second Board the feeling was stronger. Governments were in demand and firm. Gold went down to 130; Exchange to 143, 10 per cent. below the highest point.

The steamer Gen. Rusk has run into a Confederate port, with powder and other war supplies.

WAR NEWS.

News from the Coast.—The news from the Coast begins to be of a more stirring character. It is believed by many that the enemy intend making a movement soon upon the rail road at Hardeeville. Several prisoners taken by our troops, Saturday, say that an attack will be made upon Savannah in two weeks' time. They say that Gen. Mitchell has a very large force, and several days ago ordered provisions cooked for five days. The order was being carried into effect, and everything preparing for active service and a long march.—*Chas. Courier, 22d.*

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—The threatened yankee movement begun on Wednesday. On that day a dispatch from Hardeeville, Wednesday morning, announced that two yankee columns were in motion—one marching towards Pocotaligo from Mackey's Point, and the other to Coosawhatchie from Bee's Creek, about seven miles from the railroad. During the day there was fighting which resulted in the defeat of the enemy at Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie. Loss on either side not mentioned. Enemy driven to his boats.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24.—The following official dispatch was received yesterday:

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23.—To General S. Cooper: The Abolitionists attacked in force Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie, yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Mackey's Point and Bee's Creek Landing, by Col. W. S. Walker, commanding troops sent from here. The enemy had come in thirteen (13) transports and gunboats. The Charleston Railroad is uninjured. The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field. Our Cavalry are in hot pursuit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Comd'g.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—The fight at Pocotaligo resulted in a complete victory for us. Our loss fifteen killed, forty wounded. Enemy left thirty dead on the field. His total loss, confirmed by accounts of prisoners, not less than two hundred killed and wounded. We took eighty small arms. Enemy's force consisted of six regiments with one field battery and two boat howitzers.

From Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 22.—The Rebel has a despatch from Murfreesboro' dated the 21st, which says: "Our pickets attacked the enemy from several points near Nashville at daylight this morning driving in their pickets, killing several and capturing 50 prisoners on the Murfreesboro' pike. We also killed W. B. Stokes, Colonel of a regiment of renegade Tennesseeans, and another Colonel on the Lebanon pike, also driving their forces into their entrenchments at Nashville. There is no evidence of the evacuation of that city.

From Gen. Lee's Army.—We have some farther particulars of the recent skirmishing along our lines. On Thursday, the 17th, the Stonewall brigade was sent out beyond our lines to destroy a certain bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to tear up the track. The enemy, who, at that time, crossed the river in force, perceiving this, attacked them with overwhelming numbers, and they were compelled to fall back, with the loss of several men. Col. Ronalds, of the 4th Virginia Regiment, who was at that time acting Brigadier General, is now in Winchester, severely wounded. On Friday morning the enemy, seeing the smoke of a barn which was accidentally fired near our lines, and supposing that we were burning our commissary stores for a precipitate retreat, made an advance along the whole lines; but finding that our forces were prepared to meet them, and that our army advanced at the same time to meet them, they declined an engagement, and the main body of their army again fell back beyond the Potomac. When this was made known, our army went back to their camp well contented.

Richmond Dispatch, 23d

Reports from the Potomac on yesterday place a portion of our army in Maryland, opposite Shepherdstown. We have no particulars of any such movement; but think it probable that such is the case. From present indications the winter campaign in this quarter will be conducted as the campaign of Manassas, during the winter of 1861-'2, should events not be interrupted by any decisive battle. The season will soon begin when the condition of the roads will render military operations extremely difficult, and especially among the hills and mountains of the lower Valley.

Richmond Enquirer, 23d.

No important news reached us from the Army of the Potomac, on yesterday. An officer who arrived by the Central train reports the army in excellent spirits and condition; ready and anxious for a fight that will give them an opportunity to move onward. The men are as well fed and clothed as ever, but the cold weather is beginning to make them feel the want of blankets at night. This is the only deficiency from which they suffer at all, and to it we would direct the attention of the Quartermaster General.—*Enquirer, 24th.*

From Suffolk.—There are about 20,000 Yankees supposed to be at Suffolk, and about 10,000 more in or around Norfolk and Portsmouth. They are desolating the country around Suffolk in true Vandal fashion. Many families in that town have recently been turned out of doors and their houses and furniture appropriated to the use of the families of Yankee officers.

In a little skirmish between Franklin and Carrsville, two or three days ago, Col. Ferebee's Rangers and a portion of Spears' Yankee regiment, three of the latter were killed, three wounded, and two taken prisoners. Col. Ferebee not losing a man.—*Petersburg Express, 23d.*

Terrific Typhoon in China—Loss of Forty Thousand Lives.—The Hong Kong Trade Report, of August 10th, says that a typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Hong Kong, Macao, Canton and Whampoa, on Sunday, July 27th, 1862, committing dreadful ravages on property, and being the cause of the loss of no less than forty thousand lives.

Another Successful Gun.—A muzzle-loading gun of 120 pounds calibre, made upon a principle which combines Armstrong's "coil" with Whitworth's "hexagonal rifling," has been tried at Shoeburyness. The target was a built up section of the Warrior's side, with 4½ inch iron plates, 18 inches of teak backing, and an inner lining of iron of ⅛ of an inch. It is stated however, that the plates were of inferior metal to that used on previous experiments. Against this target, at a range of 600 yards, was fired a solid hexagonal shot of 129 pounds weight. It struck the shield close to the spot at which it was aimed, a bright sheet of flame marking the concussion, just, as we are told, as if a gun had been fired in reply. It then passed straight through the iron plates, and remained fixed in the teak, causing the inner skin to bulge and rend in many places, so as to cause a leak which nothing could stop in an actual vessel. The trial was deemed conclusive of the effect of these flat-fronted shot upon iron-plated ships. But the experiment with shell was still more extraordinary in its results. One of these tremendous missiles, loaded with 3 lbs. 8 oz. of powder, and weighing 131 lbs., went completely through the whole target, bursting apparently on striking the inner lining, and sending its fragments like a storm of hail right over what would have been the main deck of the Warrior, and therefore into the midst of her crew.

English paper.

A Fine Cavalry Horse for sale.

Apply to D. ANDERSON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1862.

RECOGNITION.—The South has been so often deluded with reports and hopes of recognition by Europe as one of the nations of the world, that it has received with comparative indifference the recent statements of foreign papers, and admissions of the New York papers, that the event is at last about to take place—that, in the language of the New York Tribune of the 20th inst., "it is morally certain that France and England will recognize the Southern Confederacy on or about the 1st of January next, should the situation remain unchanged up to that time."

Should the situation remain thus unchanged, that is, should the South sustain no overwhelming disaster before the 1st of January, and recognition then take place, it is impossible to estimate the importance of that event to us and to the world. Supposing that recognition did not imply armed intervention, the mere fact that the Confederacy had established its right to a place, and a proud and important place too, in the family of nations, would exert a moral influence in our favor that may be of incalculable advantage. But it is quite probable, and by many considered certain, that recognition will be but the prelude to intervention, that the leading powers of Europe and of the world will say to both parties, that a devastating, unnatural and barbarous war, which disturbs the commerce and the comfort and outrages the feelings of the whole civilized world, shall cease. This view of probabilities derives its strength more from the fact of suffering in Europe for our locked-up staples, than from any feeling of sympathy for the South, though that feeling is admitted, and doubtless has some influence. The stock of Southern cotton in Europe is at last about giving out. When the war commenced it was calculated that the stock would last only till the 1st of January 1862, but by stopping some mills and working others short time, it has been eked out so as to last a twelve months more. It is, however, now almost entirely used up, and there is no hope for more, to employ and feed the starving millions engaged in its manufacture. The cries of those starving millions are the moving cause of recognition; for upon their quiet depends the stability of European thrones.

Our soldiers in the field, everywhere, will see the importance of holding their ground, at all hazards, so that no disaster may befall the Confederacy to interfere with the promised recognition. Our government will do its part to prevent such a calamity. And patriotic men and women at home, exempted from the sufferings of the soldier in the field, must and will see to it that those sufferings are relieved to the utmost extent of their means, so that there shall be no lack of men to withstand the enemy, in consequence of sickness, caused by naked feet or ill-clad limbs. Instead, therefore, of folding our arms and relaxing our efforts, in consequence of this revival of old hopes, it is apparent that the crisis demands more of zeal and energy and determination than ever. For if by any lack of effort we allow the enemy to get an advantage of us now, away goes the hope itself, and the future will require yet more of exertion and of sacrifice. It is therefore wise and prudent to *do now*, and thus secure success, with or without recognition.

It is proper to add, that the Richmond Enquirer says that our government has received no official information of any intended change of policy on the part of the European governments.

SEWARD'S POLICY.—It has been all along manifest that the yankees have used *lying* as one of their most potent weapons against the South. They lied to keep us in the Union, by telling us that they had no design to interfere with the peculiar institution of the South. That lie is now confessed by Lincoln's proclamation. They lie in their accounts of every battle, always claiming a victory, hoping thus to encourage enlistments among those who want free farms and free steallings in the South, and at the same time to discourage recognition abroad. That this is peculiarly Seward's policy, is shown by a letter captured by our troops near Charlestown, Va., on the 19th inst. Our cavalry made a dash on a dwelling near that place, but were a little too late, as the yankees had escaped to the woods about 15 minutes before. In their haste they left a package of letters, &c., just made up for the North, to be sent via Harper's Ferry. The Richmond Dispatch has been furnished with a copy of one of the letters, which appears to have been written by a nephew of Seward, whose position in the yankee army is unknown. It is as follows—

NEAR CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 19, 1862.

Dear Uncle—I got here from the Ferry yesterday afternoon. I have not time to write you but a few lines now but will write more fully in a day or two.

I send you half a dozen copies of various of the Richmond papers, captured by some of our cavalry last night. By reading them you will see that the rebels are not yet fully convinced that they have not been routed in Kentucky! The Whig's editorial says it never expected success there while the rebel army was under such incompetent Generals! And the Examiner is still in a state of painful anxiety about the battle of Perryville!

"It seems that they have received dispatches from General Forrest, and numerous other Southern sources, telling of their victory; but Bragg's official report has not been received, and they have seen the Federal papers, and as these *do not admit a defeat* to the Union army, the Southerners really doubt whether any has occurred! Is not this another evidence of the wisdom of your policy in regard to the Northern press? Gen Scott was right in saying that falsification was a necessary part of the machinery of war. In this war it is a powerful aid, as the Southern press republish and seem to credit so much of what we choose to give to our papers.

"Push your policy as to the press still further. Make them state every fight a glorious victory and stick to it. It will do great good North and South. No time for more now. Bob Verplank is here and well. Very affectionately, your nephew "WM. H. VANPELT.

"Hon. Wm. H. Seward."

GEN. BRAGG'S OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.—The particular account of Bragg's "great victory," in Kentucky, which turned out a barren victory, makes us distrustful of news from that quarter. But there has been sufficient time since the battle to secure accurate information of the results of Bragg's campaign. We hope the following statements are true. If they are they are as much to be rejoiced over as the news of a real "great victory:"—

"Never since the war commenced, (says the Greenville Tenn. Banner, of the 20th,) has there been so profitable a tour made as the one just accomplished by Gen. Bragg. Just think of it, he has captured from the enemy, and purchased from the citizens together, enough to load a train of wagons forty miles long. His whole army has fallen back towards the Gap to protect this valuable train, and as it is now safe from capture, Bragg will retire with his army just where it suits him. The arrival of this train will play smash with the Jeans speculation in this country, as it is bringing one million yards of good Kentucky Jeans. They also bring a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes. Two hundred wagon loads of bacon, six thousand barrels of pickle pork, fifteen thousand beeves, and a large lot of hogs. No wonder Bragg's army fell back to protect such a valuable cargo."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that "the plunder taken by Bragg's forces is spoken of by men who have seen it as immense, consisting of 3,000 barrels of pork, 8,000 head of cattle, 1,000 mules and horses, and all the stocks of dry goods, groceries, and provisions taken from the stores of Lexington, Frankfort, Danville, Harrodsburg, and other places. They have flour and corn meal in endless quantities, having stolen all the grain in the country, and impressed all the mills to grind it. And all they ask is to be let alone with their booty."

WAKE COUNTY ELECTION.—Col. Daniel G Fowle has been elected to the House of Commons, in place of Henry W. Miller, deceased, by a vote of 733 to 269 for Capt Rand.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared its usual dividend of 5 per cent. See advertisement.

GOV. VANCE'S APPEAL.—The Richmond Whig copies this eloquent paper in full, and remarks upon it as follows:—

"*The Needs of the Army—An Eloquent Appeal.*—Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has issued the following stirring appeal to the people of his State in behalf of the brave troops who have gone from their midst to fight for their country. The noble sentiments and patriotic suggestions of this address should be spread through the whole land, and we lend our aid towards their general dissemination, in the hope and belief that they will not fall upon heedless ears or callous hearts. Our brave brothers in the field must be cared for, else we are unworthy of the liberty they are striving so nobly to conquer. We hope that every one, man, woman or child, who reads this address, will stop to consider what he or she can do, however little it may be, to make one or more of our soldiers more comfortable while the winter lasts."

CARPETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The acknowledgments of the Ladies' Association to-day show that our patriotic citizens are acting upon Gov. Vance's recommendation to give their carpets and curtains where they cannot give blankets for the suffering soldiers. We have hundreds of subscribers and probably thousands of readers in the camps, whose hearts will glow with gratitude for these contributions to their comfort.

Those who can afford the expense may find a substitute for both blankets and carpets in "comfortables," made of two thicknesses of sheetings, the upper one dyed and the under plain, with cotton batting quilted between. Made 7½ feet long by 4½ wide, will require 7½ yards of sheetings. They are light, and probably as warm as a single carpet. Overcoats made in the same way, especially where any kind of water-proof cape can be added, will serve well where woolen cloth cannot be had.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A friend who recently visited Montgomery county informs us that Gov. Vance's Appeal to the people to clothe our soldiers has produced a marvelous effect in that county. The people had settled into a sort of apathy, produced by the difficulty of getting materials for shoes and clothing, and the high prices of such materials; but the Appeal has infused energy among them, and they have gone to work for the soldiers, devoting to their service the wool, &c. that had been reserved for home use. Our informant heard the Appeal read to a crowd of people, and at its close there was not a dry eye among them.

SUFFERINGS OF SOLDIERS.—An old friend, who for upwards of forty years has been a subscriber to the Observer, writing to us upon business, adds,—

"I have two sons in Virginia. One of them was taken prisoner at Sharpsburg and continued so till week before last. He is paroled and now at Camp Lee near Richmond; and I am told bare-footed and nearly naked, and has not changed his shirt for seven weeks. It is hard times for the soldiers."

SKIRMISHING IN VIRGINIA.—A letter from Warrenton, Va., dated Oct. 21, mentions a skirmish at Haymarket in which the yankees were worsted by a portion of the 2d N. C. Cavalry. The writer says that they came upon a party of yankees breakfasting and feeding the horses of their train of wagons. They captured 1 Lieutenant and 26 Privates, 28 horses, 24 mules, and 7 new 4 horse wagons heavily loaded with commissary stores—mess pork, crackers, sugar and coffee. They pursued the party 2½ miles and only 8 escaped. The Cavalry lost not a man. They had scarcely returned to Warrenton, when the yankees ran in our pickets, and charged into the edge of town. Our artillery opened on them, they retreated and were pursued 2 miles by Strange's and Bryan's cavalry squadrons. Here the yankees made a stand, the cavalry halted, artillery was again brought to bear on the foe, the 18th Va. cavalry came up and the yankees skedaddled. No loss on our side. Yankees loss unknown to the writer.

SALT.—Our correspondent at Raleigh gives us an item of news that may be of great importance to this and other counties in the State, viz: that the Salt Commissioner of Wake county has purchased 6000 bushels of Salt from the North Carolina Commissioner at the Virginia Salines, which will be delivered at Raleigh at about $2 50 a bushel. We call the attention of the proper authorities of Cumberland and other counties to the fact, for all are equally entitled to share in the salt made under the State contract at those works.

QUEER OPERATIONS OF TRADE—OR RATHER OF SPECULATION.—Some two or three weeks ago Bacon was rushed up in this market to 50, 55, and even 60 cents a pound, with what little reason is shown by its fall last week to 40, 35, and perhaps less. When it was at its highest here, it was only 35 at Raleigh, 60 miles off. A gentleman here who wanted a supply for his own family wrote to Raleigh and had it purchased at 40 cents, to which it had risen when his order was filled. It continued to rise there until on Thursday last it was worth 60 cents, whilst it was but 35 here. The bacon bought in Raleigh reached here just at the time it had fallen to its lowest point here and when it had risen to its highest there. If it had remained in Raleigh it might have been sold at a profit of 50 per cent., whilst the purchaser here could have saved 12½ to 20 per cent. by buying at home.

REMARKABLE MORTALITY.—Within a year past the Principal Bank of Cape Fear, at Wilmington, has lost by death, its President, Cashier, and five of its ten Directors. Two of the latter died of yellow fever. Truly is Wilmington an afflicted city. We have heard it stated that in the large congregation of St. James's Church there is not a pew whose occupants are not clothed in mourning.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Richmond county, of chronic diarrhœa, Corporal Wm. T. Covington, aged 20, of Co. E, 38th Reg't.

Near Petersburg, 2d August, Humphrey P. Morgan, aged 28, of the 50th Reg't.

At the Winder Hospital, Richmond, 6th Oct., Richard H. Turner, aged 31, of Warren county, 46th Reg't.

On the battle-field of Sharpsburg, 17th Sept., Lieut. S. G. Gillespie, Co. B, 3d Reg't, aged 29.

Suddenly, on the 10th ult., near Weldon, while passing from Richmond to his home, Moses H. Wilkerson, aged 23, of the 22d Reg't. He was wounded in the arm in the Richmond battles, but continued to fight on.

At Smithville, of bilious fever, in the 19th year of his age, Edwin Geer, Jr., son of the Rev. Edwin Geer, of Washington, N. C., and grandson of Dr. John Beckwith, of Petersburg. He was acting at the time of his death as aid to Gen. Rains.

In Winchester, Va., of a wound received in the Sharpsburg battle, Lieut. Hugh A. Hill, of Co. A, 33d Reg't.

Of Typhoid Fever, in Guilford Co., 19th Sept. Rob't H. Donnell, in the 19th year of his age, of Capt. Shober's Co., 45th Reg.

At Shepherdstown, Va., on the 9th inst., of typhoid fever, Lieut. A. J. Williams, Co K, 3d N. C. T.

In Hospital, at Petersburg, 8th of July, Mr. Calvin Sneed, a member of Capt. Sturdivant's Company, from Anson county.

In Hospital, at Raleigh, 26th of May, Mr. Thos. G. Sneed, a member of Capt. Boggan's Company, from Anson county.

NOT TRUE.—WE HOPE.—We see going the rounds a letter from a Richmond correspondent describing a disgraceful scene on the last day of the late session of Congress. Mr. Dargan of Alabama, it is said, taking exception to a remark of Mr. Foote of Tennessee, replied insultingly. Foote thereupon called Dargan a d—d scoundrel, and Dargan was only prevented from assailing Foote with a knife by the efforts of those around. The Speaker placed both under arrest.

Small Pox.—Mr. Warren Spicer died of small pox at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, on the 18th inst. A negro man at the same place has the disease.

Another case has been brought to Tarborough in the person of George Harrell, a wounded soldier from Va.

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. J. E. B. STUART.

HEADQ'RS DEPT OF NORTHERN VA., Oct. 18, 1862.

Gen S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen:

General—In forwarding the report of Maj. Gen. Stuart of his expedition into Pennsylvania, I take occasion to express to the Department, my sense of the boldness, judgment and prudence he displayed in its execution, and cordially join with him in his commendations of the conduct and endurance of the brave men he commanded. To his skill and their fortitude, under the guidance of an over-ruling Providence is their success due.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your ob'd't servant, R. E. LEE, Gen.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, Oct. 14, 1862.

COL. R. H. CHILTON, A. A. Gen. Army Northern Va:

Colonel—I have the honor to report that on the 9th inst., in compliance with instructions from the Commanding General Army Northern Virginia, I proceeded on an expedition into Pennsylvania with a cavalry force of 1,800 and four pieces of horse artillery, under command of Brig. Gen. Hampton and Cols. W. H. F. Lee and Jones. This force rendezvoused at Darksville at 12 M., and marched thence to the vicinity of Hedgesville, where it camped for the night. At daylight next morning (October 10th) I crossed the Potomac at Mc Coys (between Williamsport and Hancock), with some little opposition, capturing two or three horses of enemy's pickets. We were told here by citizens that a large force had camped the night before at Clear Spring, and were supposed to be en route to Cumberland. We proceeded northward until we had reached the turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Hancock, (known as the National Road.) Here a signal station on the mountain, and most of the party, with their flags and apparatus, were surprised and captured, and also eight or ten prisoners of war, from whom, as well as from citizens, I found that the large force alluded to had crossed but an hour ahead of me towards Cumberland, and consisted of six regiments of Ohio troops and two batteries, under Gen. Cox, and were en route via of Cumberland for the Kanawha. I sent back this intelligence at once to the Commanding General. Striking directly across the National Road, I proceeded in the direction of Mercersburg, Penn., which point was reached about 12, M. I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown, where large supplies were stored; but was satisfied, from reliable information, that the notice the enemy had of my approach and the proximity of his forces would enable him to prevent my capturing it. I, therefore, turned towards Chambersburg. I did not reach this point till after dark in a rain. I did not deem it safe to defer the attack till morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of women and children without summoning it first to surrender. I accordingly sent in a flag of truce, and found no military or civil authority in the place; but some prominent citizens who met the officer were notified that the place would be occupied, and if any resistance were made the place would be shelled in three minutes. Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton's command being in advance, took possession of the place, and I appointed him military Governor of the city. No incidents occurred during the night, during which it rained continuously. The officials all fled the town on our approach, and no one could be found who would admit that he held office in the place. About 275 sick and wounded in hospital were paroled. During the day a large number of horses of citizens were seized and brought along. The wires were cut and railroads were obstructed. Next morning it was ascertained that a large number of small arms and munitions of war were stored about the rail road buildings, all of which that could not be easily brought away were destroyed—consisting of about 5000 new muskets, pistols, sabres, ammunition, also a large assortment of army clothing. The extensive machine shops and depot buildings of the railroad and several trains of loaded cars were entirely destroyed. From Chambersburg I decided, after mature consideration, to strike for the vicinity of Leesburg as the best route of return, particularly as Cox's command would have rendered the direction of Cumberland, full of mountain gorges, particularly hazardous. The route selected was through an open country. Of course I left nothing undone to prevent the inhabitants from detecting my real route and object. I started directly towards Gettysburg, but having passed the Blue Ridge, turned back towards Hargerstown for six or eight miles, and then crossed to Maryland by Emmettsburg, where, as we passed, we were hailed by the inhabitants with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. A scouting party of 150 lancers had just passed towards Gettysburg, and I regret exceedingly that my march did not admit of the delay necessary to catch them. Taking the road towards Frederick, we intercepted dispatches from Col. Rush (Lancers) to the commander of the scout, which satisfied me that our whereabouts was still a problem to the enemy.

Before reaching Frederick, I crossed the Monocacy, continued the march through the night, via Liberty, New Market, Monrovia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where we cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the Railroad. We reached at daylight Hayattstown, on McClellan's line of wagon communication with Washington, but we found only a few wagons to capture, and pushed on to Barnsville, which we found just vacated by a company of the enemy's cavalry. We had here corroborated what we had heard before, that Stoneman had between 4 and 5,000 troops about Poolesville and guarding the river fords. I started directly for Poolesville, but instead of marching upon that point avoided it by a march through the woods, leaving it two or three miles to my left, and getting into the road from Poolesville to the mouth of the Monocacy. Guarding well my flanks and rear, I pushed boldly forward, meeting the head of the enemy's column going towards Poolesville. I ordered the charge, which was responded to in handsome style by the advance squadron (Irving's) of Lee's Brigade, which drove back the enemy's cavalry upon the column of infantry advancing to occupy the crest from which the the cavalry were driven. Quick as thought Lee's Sharpshooters sprang to the ground, and, engaging the infantry skirmishers, held them in check till the artillery in advance came up, which, under the gallant Pelham, drove back the enemy's force to his batteries beyond the Monocacy, between which and our solitary gun quite a spirited fire continued for some time. This answered, in connection with the high crest occupied by our piece, to screen entirely my real movement quickly to the left, making a bold and rapid strike for White's Ford, to make my way across, before the enemy at Poolesville and Monocacy could be aware of my design. Although delayed somewhat by two hundred infantry, strongly posted in the cliffs over the ford, yet they yielded to the moral effect of a few shells before engaging our Sharpshooters, and the crossing of the canal (now dry) and river was effected with all the precision of passing a defile on drill. A section of artillery being sent with the advance and placed in position on the Loudoun side, another piece on the Maryland height, while Pelham continued to occupy the attention of the enemy with the other, withdrawing from position to position until his piece was ordered to cross. The enemy was marching from Poolesville in the meantime, but came up in line of battle on the Maryland bank only to receive a thundering salutation, with evident effect, from our guns on this side. I lost not a man killed on the expedition, and only a few slight wounds. The enemy's loss is not known, but Pelham's one gun compelled the enemy's battery to change its position three times. The remainder of the march was destitute of interest. The conduct of the command and their behavior towards the inhabitants is worthy of the highest praise; a few individual cases only were exceptions in this particular.

Brig Gen. Hampton and Cols. Lee, Jones, Wickham and Butler, and the officers and men under their command, are entitled to my lasting gratitude for their coolness in danger and cheerful obedience to orders. Unoffending persons were treated with civility, and the inhabitants were generous in proffers of provisions on the march. We seized and brought over a large number of horses, the property of citizens of the United States.

The valuable information obtained in this reconnoissance, as to the distribution of the enemy's force, was communicated orally to the Commanding General, and need not to be here repeated. A number of public functionaries and prominent citizens were taken captives and brought over as hostages for our own unoffending citizens whom the enemy has torn from their homes and confined in dungeons in the North. One or two of my men lost their way, and are probably in the hands of the enemy.

The results of this expedition, in a moral and political point of view, can hardly be estimated, and the consternation among property holders in Pennsylvania beggars description.

I am specially indebted to Capt. B. S White, (C. S. Cavalry,) and to Mr. ——, and Mr. ——, whose skilful guidance was of immense service to me. My Staff are entitled to my thanks for untiring energy in the discharge of their duties.

I enclose a map of the expedition drawn by Capt. W. W. Blackford, to accompany this report. Also, a copy of orders enforced during the march.

Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifested in the signal deliverance of my command from danger, and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor and the glory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, J. E. B. STUART, Maj. Gen. Com'dg Cavalry.

A FIGHT AND NO FIGHT.—The New York Herald of the 20th inst. gave an account of a fight between Gen. Morgan's cavalry and 2500 yankee cavalry under Gen. Dumont, in which Morgan was routed and his forces scattered. The latest dispatch in the same Herald says that "there had been no fight between Dumont and Morgan, and that Morgan had escaped without damage."

This last statement is in conflict with Seward's "policy," and might carry a less useful man than Bennett to Fort Lafayette.

The Southern mail failed to-day, so that we have no Southern papers of later date than Friday.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25.—New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers of the 22d inst. have been received.

The news from the North is of little interest. A skirmish is reported in Loudoun County, Va., on the 21st, in which the yankees lost 1 killed, 4 wounded, the Confederates 15 killed, 32 prisoners. Stonewall Jackson is reported with a large force near Bunker Hill, and there was great excitement in consequence of his advance—a battle anticipated in Maryland or Pennsylvania. The papers were urging McClellan to advance on Richmond. But it was not thought likely that he intended any movement.

CAIRO, Oct. 21.—The steamer Catonhala was fired into by the Rebels on Saturday morning, 30 miles below Memphis, and one man wounded. The steamer Gladiator was attacked by a band of Rebels while loading cotton, 25 miles below Memphis, the same day. Two persons were killed and some wounded. The Rebels continue to burn cotton.

It is said that Price has been reinforced by 15,000 Texans, and that more are arriving daily.

Steamers from Commerce, Mo., report all quiet there. The Rebels sacked the town, and carried off $3,000 worth of goods and a number of horses.

A report is in circulation here to-day that the Rebels had attacked and captured Island No. 10, but the report is not traceable to any reliable source.

The New York Republican State Central Committee have a strong delegation in Washington, who are urging the President to take some action to control the politics of New York city, in the approaching election.

United States Senator, James A. Pearce, of Maryland, is now lying so low at his residence in Chestertown that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Gold was again advancing. On the 21st it rose from 128 to 131¾, and on the 22d to 133. Cotton 60.

From Europe.—The City of Manchester, at New York on the 21st, brings foreign news to the 7th.

Lincoln's proclamation was the universal subject of discussion. We do not think it proper to republish the English comments; but the N. Y. Herald, which does, sums them up as "unqualified condemnation" of the Northern fanatics.

Lord Enfield, Member of Parliament, delivered a speech to an assemblage of noblemen, farmers, and operators, at Hounslow, England, on the 6th inst., in which, after expressing regret at the existence of civil war in America, he said: "It is to be hoped that by some means—by some honorable understanding between the contending parties—the seceding States may be recognized, and that the two great Republics, or perhaps three, may arise out of the wreck of that great Republic which, whatever its faults may have been, was one worthy the respect and esteem of Englishmen. We may further hope that those Republics may be able to prove a blessing to the civilized world. More than that I may feel, but more than that I will not say, because the members of the House of Commons have, by a mutual understanding, placed a restraint upon themselves in the desire that no vote or expression of theirs should carry either defiance or insult to the people of America."

The U. S. steamer Release, at Cadiz, on the 30th ult., from Fayal, reports that there were two rebel steamships in the waters of the Azores.

A great fight in Hyde Park, between 2000 English and Irish "roughs," was witnessed on the 5th by 100,000 people. The Irish were whipped.

From Gen. Bragg's Army.—The Greenville (Tenn.) Banner of Wednesday says the news from Gen. Bragg's army is conflicting. The General was at Morristown Tuesday evening on his way to Knoxville. Where his command really is, or what is to be his future course, the Banner is unable to say. Report states that his army is at Barboursville, Ky., 25 miles beyond Cumberland Gap. This may be true, and it may not, but one thing is certain, he has them in the right place, and will be very apt to give the Yankees a good thrashing whenever an opportunity offers.

The trains bringing the spoils taken in Kentucky by Gen. Bragg, continue to arrive at Morristown. The whole face of the earth around that place is said to be covered with wagons.

A gentleman just from our army in Kentucky, furnishes the Lynchburg Virginian the following report of work done by the Kirby Smith brigade since entering Kentucky:

We have now on our parole books over 5,000 prisoners. We have captured eighteen pieces of artillery, 500 wagons, 2,000 mules and 1500 horses, and small arms in vast quantities.

ATLANTA, Oct. 24.—We were glad to meet yesterday morning, Col. John Forsyth, just from his tour with Bragg's Kentucky campaign in which he was an officer on that General's Staff. He left Gen. Bragg's army mostly this side of Cumberland Gap. The whole army, with all the arms, ammunition and supplies procured were successfully brought off, in the face of a largely superior force, which had to be kept back by cavalry and artillery skirmishing every day. Col. F. fully confirms our views of Bragg's falling back in every particular. He could have whipped Buell at any time from Louisville to the Gap, but the victory would have been a barren and fruitless one—not worth the loss of a half dozen lives. It would still have been necessary to leave Kentucky. The battle of Perryville would not have been fought, had it not been necessary to give Buell a drubbing the better to enable Bragg's army to retire without such serious molestation as he would otherwise have had.

The expedition into Kentucky is a failure for two causes: 1st, The people were not ready to take up arms. Nearly everybody was favorable to us, and against Lincoln, but they are crushed. The women all hurrahed, clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs; the boys hurrahed for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, but the men were coy in their demonstrations. They would give us a word of encouragement when they could do so on the sly—and all that sort of thing; but they feared we would not be able to remain there and protect them—knowing that in case our army retired, certain confiscation of property and ruin of their estates, with indignity to their families, and perhaps imprisonment, awaited them. Recruits were not obtained in sufficient numbers to enable Bragg to remain there. 2d. The failure of Van Dorn to carry Price's army through to Paducah and Smithland. These two causes and none other, made Bragg fall back.

But where is Bragg going? The country—especially the yankees, will find out before very long.—*Confederacy.*

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, Oct. 25.—A number of passengers arrived here last night direct from Winchester. They bring conflicting reports as to the present position of our armies in that quarter, some stating that our troops are still posted along the line of the Oppequan creek, whilst others confidently assert that Jackson with his *corps d'armee* have crossed over into Maryland. All parties agree, representing that our troops are in fine condition and not suffering for food or raiment.—*Examiner.*

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—At sunrise, on Thursday, 23d, eight vessels, in addition to the blockading fleet, were off the bar and near Folly Inlet. There were four, also, between the lighthouse and Stono, and two in Stono. For the last week vessels of all classes and sizes have been passing to the South, keeping well out to sea.—*Courier.*

Capture of Galveston, Texas, by the Federals.—The Federal fleet off Galveston, Texas, attacked that city on the 4th inst. A Federal steamer ran past the battery at Fort Point under a heavy fire, and laid to at the central wharf. The battery was then destroyed by the Confederate troops, who marched to Virginia Point. The troops in Galveston left and went to the same Point. The Federal steamers lying off Galveston, five in number, gave the authorities of the town four days to remove the women and children from the place, at the expiration of which time they would shell the place if it was not surrendered. The cause of the attack, or rather the initiation of the assault, was the firing into the steamer Harriet Lane by the guns at Fort Point. The Harriet Lane steamed in under a flag of truce, but went too far, and was fired into. The latest telegram from Galveston is dated the 6th inst., and speaking of the movements of the Federals says:

They landed yesterday again at the Point, but have not permanently occupied it, having a wholesome fear of a cavalry dash. There are a sufficient number of troops on the Island to repel any landing. While the enemy occupy their present position Col. Cook is engaged, under orders from Col. DeBray, in removing such machinery and foundry works as can be got off, and it is not probable that the enemy will find much on the Island of value.

The determination of the military authorities seems to be to confine the enemy to the bay contiguous to the Island.

The Fever.—WILMINGTON, Oct. 24.—We have got no reports of new cases or deaths upon which we can rely. There is, we think, a falling off in the number of new cases, and the report for yesterday shows 3 deaths and 6 new cases. We *know* that 11 white people were interred yesterday. The mortality among servants has been merely nominal within the last week.

That the new cases double the number reported to us we have little or no doubt. Upon the whole, although the disease falls off a little, it by no means ceases suddenly, as some of our friends had thought it would. *Journal Bulletin.*

In consequence of the failure of the Southern mail, the Journal's Bulletin of the 25th, which should have reached us to-day, is not at hand.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: Mrs J D Starr $2, Miss Hattie Starr $2, Miss Alice Cook $2; Miss Nellie Cook $2, Mrs T C Hooper $1. Also, from Mrs E J Lilly 4 carpets, Mrs Joseph Evans 1 carpet, Mrs T S Lutterloh 5 carpets and 1 set of damask curtains, Mrs A A McKethan 3 carpets and 50 prs socks, the Odd Fellows' Lodge, through A A McKethan, Treas'r, all the carpeting in the Lodge, about 175 yards, Mrs Jas Williams 6 comforts, Mrs T C Hooper 1 carpet, Mrs Joseph B Starr 2 prs socks and 2 prs gloves, Mrs Alex'r Johnson 1 piece shirting, Mrs W McLaurin, Miss C McLaurin, Miss M Birdsall, Miss Kate McLaurin, Miss Maggie McLaurin, Mrs D McLaurin, 1 pair socks each, A Lady, 2 doz prs socks. Also, a lot of herbs from Mrs Steel, and a lot of old linen and cotton and soap from various Ladies, very acceptable and much needed in the hospitals.

Hereafter the meetings of the Ladies of the Association will be held at the Seminary, on Monday and Thursday afternoons of each week, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of forwarding the work for the soldiers.

MARRIED,

On the 23d instant, by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Mr. NEILL A. McNAIR and Miss SARAH SHAW, both of Richmond county.

Near Melvinsville, Bladen county, on the 19th inst., by Elder Hugh McAlpin, Mr. JOHN H. TATOM to Mrs. ANN C. McDONALD, eldest daughter of Malcom Monroe, Esq.

On the 15th inst., in Newberry, S. C., by the Rev'd Dr. Brantly, at his residence, Mr. JOHN B. CARWILE to Miss KATE T., daughter of the late Jesse Birdsall of this town.

DIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 4th August, of typhoid fever, ALEXANDER McLEOD, aged 28 years. He volunteered in Capt. McLauchlin's Company, (K,) 38th Reg't, in which he was elected Orderly Sergeant. He discharged his duties with ability. Com.

Presbyterian please copy.

In Wilmington on the 21st inst., of yellow fever, Capt. ROBERT M. LAIN, aged about 27. On the the 20th inst., of yellow fever, Mrs. MARGARET J. SULLIVAN, wife of Frederick Sullivan, aged 41. On the 15th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. DANIEL SULLIVAN, aged 52 years. He belonged to Co. E, 1st Regt. N. C. T. On the 21st inst., of yellow fever, Mr. GEO. STEININGER, a native of Germany, aged 36. On the 20th, Mrs. ELIZABETH DICKSEY, aged 38. On the 22d, Miss ZILPHA WHITLIDGE, daughter of Mr. John Whitlidge, aged 34; also, Mr. WILLIAM EDENS, aged, 49. On the 1st, Miss MARY ANN HARDERSON, aged 28 yrs. On the 19th, Mrs. OMEY DICKINSON, wife of Mr. T. C. Dickinson, in her 26th year. On the 21st, Mrs. MARY JANE GORDON, aged 52 years. On the 23d, of yellow fever, Mr. BENJAMIN LAWTON, a native of England, aged 75; also, ELIZA WOOD, daughter of Mr. Harry Wood, aged 12 years, 6 months and 4 days; also, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN, aged 42 years, a native of Scotland; also, Mr. JAMES SKIPPER, aged 25; also, Mrs. ABIGAIL SIMPSON, relict of the late Rob't Simpson, in her 52d year. On the 24th, of yellow fever, Mr. W. G. MILLIGAN, aged about 31 years.

In Wilmington, Oct. 22d, of yellow fever, Capt. JOHN BANKS, aged about 57 years. Deceased was a native of Scotland, but for nearly thirty years a resident of Wilmington.

In Duplin county, on the 14th inst., of yellow fever contracted in Wilmington, Mr. CHAS. B. MORRIS, aged about 19 years.

It is painful to record the death of our much esteemed, very dear and loved brother, JAMES T. BOSTICK, who was killed in one of the battles before Richmond, at Elison's Mills, on the 26th of June, in the 22d year of his age. He was in Company E, ("Richmond Boys,") 38th Reg't N. C. Volunteers. He volunteered in November, and went into camp at Raleigh the 20th of December. After some time he was detailed to go to the Hospital to nurse the sick. So kind and warm-hearted was he, that he gave up his bed and blankets to the sick, to render them comfortable. When he could have a few spare hours during the night, he would lie on the hard benches, without any covering. In a few weeks, after so much exposure, he was taken with severe Pneumonia, from which he suffered intensely—came home on a sick furlough, and for three weeks was very unwell, and before he was at all able to perform military duty, he longed to be again in the army. Contrary to the remonstrances of his Physician, and the entreaties of his friends, he bade adieu to all who were near and dear to him.

His wishes were: "If I die in camp, bury me there: if I am killed in battle, bury me on the battle-field."

After receiving the fatal wound, he lived but a few hours. Would that we could have been by his side, to alleviate his intense sufferings. But no father, mother, sisters or brothers were there. Dearest "Jimmie," thou art gone; thy grave is in a strange land, in old Virginia; but our true hearts will often linger around thy tomb. But in this day of our sad bereavement, we have the assurance that he is a bright, happy, glorified spirit in Heaven, where the wicked do not trouble and where the weary enjoy eternal repose.

He was a consistent member of the Cartledge's Creek Baptist Church, Richmond county, N. C.

Dearest soldier, fare thee well,
We cannot meet on earth to dwell;
Farewell, thou lovely one, farewell,
We soon shall come with thee to dwell.

The following lines he often and lovingly repeated whilst on his sick furlough at home:

"Farewell, dear friends, I cannot stay,
The home I seek is far away;
Where Christ is not I cannot be,
That land is not the land for me.
There is a land prepared for me,
The price was paid on Calvary;
I have some friends I hope to see,
And that's the land, the land for me.
"Praise be to God, where seraphs fly,
Bright angels sing and so will I;
Where seraphs bow and bend the knee,
O that's the land, the land for me."

SALLIE L. & ANNIE J. BOSTICK.

Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, on the 10th inst., GEORGE ROBESON JOHNSON, only child of W. J. J. and Ann Johnson, aged 2 years, 8 months and 10 days.

In Chatham county, LOUIS J. McMANUS, eldest son of David McManus, aged 17 years and 7 months; also DAVID S. McMANUS, second son of David McManus. Louis was taken with putrid sore throat at school on the 3d inst. and died on the 6th. David was taken with the same disease at school on the 8th and died on the 18th.

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, Oct. 22, 1862.

DIVIDEND No. 106.

A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on the 1st of November next.

72-3t] J. G. BURR, Cashier.

Star Foundry and Machine Shop.

M. A. BAKER begs leave to inform the public that he will open, on the 3d day of November, a large BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY. All orders for Salt Pans, Railroad work, Steamboat work, and jobbing in general, will receive prompt attention.

Office on Hay street, opposite the old Wagon Yard.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27, 1862. M. A. BAKER. 72-3t

LOST,

A PAIR of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at EDWIN GLOVER'S.

Oct. 24, 1862. 72-4tpd

160 BAGS SALT,

4 BOILERS as good as new, suitable for steam or salt pans, at 15 cts. a pound.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 27. 72-1t

SALT.

50 BAGS SALT for sale, at Oakland, Chatham county, by J. A. McDONALD.

October 21, 1862. 72*1f

SALT PANS.

I AM now ready to fill all orders for Salt Pans.

D. ANDERSON.

Eagle Works, Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 20. 70-4t

$100 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro girl RACHEL, who ranaway in April last. She is a mulatto; good size; crooked some on the shoulders; of Indian descent; teeth somewhat decayed; about 21 or 22 years of age.

R. McDANIEL.

Oct. 24, 1862. 72tf

☞ Single copies of the Observer can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore. Price 5 cents.

FA

EXPLOITS OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "290."

The New York Herald publishes the statement of three masters of ships that have been burnt by the Confederate steamer Alabama, ("290,") and says that Captain Semmes, of the "290," has captured and destroyed 14 vessels, with $1,000,000 of cargo, and paroled and sent to the Island of Flores 191 prisoners:

"It is very evident, from all we learn from Capt. Hagar, that the Alabama will, if not fallen in with, captured and destroyed, become the terror of the ocean. Her speed appears to be unequalled both under steam and sail. Her sailing qualities, as reported, are superior to the speed of nine-tenths of our steamers in the navy, and under steam and canvass combined it will take the Vanderbilt or vessels of a similar class, to do anything with her in a chase. Her battery is very formidable, equal to many of our screw sloops-of war of the second class and vastly superior to any of our smaller vessels. She is in all respects an ugly customer, and one that will destroy millions of property before she is caught, if she is caught at all.

"In all cases where Capt. Semmes captures a vessel he sends an armed boat on board and orders the unfortunate captain on board the Alabama, with his papers. On his arrival he is ushered into the presence of the pirate Semmes, who receives him in the most pompous and overbearing manner. He is questioned as to the name of the ship, where from, where bound, and the character of his cargo. Capt. Hagar in reply to the latter question, said that some of his cargo was on English account. On his giving this reply Semmes scowled at him and remarked, "Do you take me for a d—d fool? Where are the proofs that part of your cargo is on English account?" The papers, unfortunately, not having the Consular seal attached, were not considered proof, and the Brilliant and her cargo were in consequence seized by Semmes as a prize.

"Captain Hagar says that, however much Semmes may have had the appearance of a gentleman when an officer of the U. S. Navy, he has entirely changed now. He sports a huge moustache, the ends of which are waxed in a manner to throw that of Victor Emanuel entirely in the shade, and it is evident that it occupies much of his attention. His steward waxes it every day carefully, and so prominent is it that the sailors of the Alabama term him "Old Beeswax." His whole appearance is that of a corsair, and the transformation appears to be complete from Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, to a combination of Lafitte, Kidd, and Gibbs, the three most notorious pirates the world has ever known.

"The officers of the Alabama are reported as very dainty gentlemen. In plundering a ship they take nothing but articles that suit them. If replenishing their stores they invariably reject brown sugar, taking nothing but the best loaf, With kid gloves it is the same—they refuse colors, and will have nothing but pure white. And so it is with them all the way through. They appropriate everything they find worth having, and destroy the rest, and are pirates in every sense of the word, except that they do not take life—or rather, they have not yet done so.

"The plan that Semmes has adopted to bring fish to his net is as follows: It will be seen at a glance that the position he was last reported in was in the track of many vessels bound to and from Europe. This is the position he has chosen to do the greatest possible amount of destruction, and he certainly has been most successful. Whenever he captures a ship, after taking from her all that he and his officers want, he lays by her until dark, and then sets her on fire. The light of the burning ship can be seen many miles, and every other ship within seeing distance stands towards the light, thinking to rescue a number of poor fellows from destruction. The pirate keeps in the immediate vicinity, awaiting the prey that is sure to come, and the next morning the poor fellows, who have, to serve the cause of humanity, gone many miles out of their course, find themselves under the guns of the Alabama, with the certainty that before another twenty-four hours they will share the same fate of the ship they came to serve.

"This plan will enable him to destroy an immense amount of property without much cruising. He can lay in one position and gather the ships around him during the night ready for operations on the coming day for weeks to come; for it will be a long time before his depredations can be made known, so that our unsuspecting merchantmen will be on the lookout for him.

"Again, he will be enabled to cruise for an indefinite length of time; for he uses no coal, depending upon his canvas entirely, which, it seems is all sufficient for his purpose. He carries stores for eight months, and can always replenish from the prizes he may take. He will be here to-day, there to-morrow, and will be certain to be found where no one is looking for him. Looking for him will be like "looking fer a needle in a haystack," and with the majority of vessels we have cruising at the present time, should one of them be fortunate enough to see him, all we shall benefit thereby will be a look, and so it will continue to be until we have ships of greater speed than we now possess or expect soon to have.

"The Alabama was built at Liverpool, or Birkenhead, and left the latter port in August last, is about 1,200 tons burthen, draught about 14 feet; engines by Laird & Sons, of Birkenhead, 1862. She is a wooden vessel, propelled by a screw, copper bottom, about 210 feet long, rather narrow, painted black outside, and drab inside; has a round stern, billet head, very little sheer, flush deck fore and aft; a bridge forward of the smoke stack, carries two large black boats on cranes amidships forward of the main rigging; two black quarter boats between the main and mizzen masts, one small black boat over the stern on cranes, the spare spars on a gallows between the bridge and foremast show above the rail. She carries three long 32-pounders on a side, and is pierced for two more amidships; has a 100-pound rifled pivot gun forward of the bridge, and a 68-pound pivot on the main deck; has tracks laid forward for a pivot bow gun, and tracks aft for a pivot stern chaser—all of which she will take on board to complete her armament. Her guns are of the Blakely pattern, and manufactured by Wesley & Preston, Liverpool, 1862. She is bark rigged. She was built expressly for the business. She is engaged to destroy, fight, or run, as the character of her opponent may be. She took her armament and crew and most of her officers on board near Terceilra, Western Islands, from an English vessel. Her crew are principally English; the officers, chivalry of the South. All the water consumed on board is condensed. She has eight months' provisions, besides what is being plundered, and has about four hundred tons of coal on board."

The Herald, in commenting upon the daring feats of the "290," says:

"A very unusual excitement prevailed in our commercial and financial circles yesterday, in consequence of the news of the terrible work of destruction commenced by the rebel privateer, the Alabama or "290," among our whaling and merchant vessels on the high seas. The intelligence of these depredations, however, so close behind the warning that the robber had taken to the road, was very naturally calculated to produce sensation."

It adds that the Vanderbilt, the fastest U. S. ship afloat, is to be sent after the "290."

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

From the Richmond Whig, of the 20th inst.

The health, zeal and discipline of the army are all that the most sanguine friend of our holy cause could desire. Since their return to Virginia the troops have had ample time to rest and recruit their strength, and their supplies of good beef and flour have been abundant. The stragglers and absentees, including many of the sick and wounded, have rejoined their several commands, and the army is stronger to-day, in numbers, than it has been at any time since it left the banks of James river. But large numbers of them are barefooted, in rags, and covered with vermin; and those in the hospitals at Winchester are the victims of the most cruel neglect. This information comes to us from such sources and in so direct a way that we feel authorized to assert, in the most positive manner, that such is the sad condition of large numbers of the troops from all the States—the glorious conquerors, too, at Richmond, at Manassas, in the Valley, and in Marylapd.

It may be asked, how is it that the troops should have become thus suddenly destitute? The answer is readily given. Having marched from the James river to the Rappahannock, they fought their way from that stream to the Potomac, passed into Maryland, reduced Harper's Ferry, fought two great battles at Boonsboro' Gap and Sharpsburg, engaged in numberless skirmishes, and returned to Virginia, all in the space of one month. The weather was extremely hot, and many of the men fell out by the way; others wore out their shoes, and were unable to carry their baggage on barefeet over stony turnpikes; whilst others stripped themselves of their knapsacks when they went into the fight, and coming out at different places, were never able to recover them. In "the wear and tear" of battle, too, among the chapparal and sharp rocks of the mountains, and along the hills and valleys, many lost portions of the clothing they had on, and emerged from the terrible conflict with little else than their trusty muskets and cartridge boxes. Some were without shirts, others had only the dirty remnant of a pair of pants, without shoes, and almost without caps or hats. Some were barefooted, others had on ragged socks but no shoes; while one was destitute of cap and shoes, and had had one leg of his pants torn entirely away! Let it be remembered, too, that many of these troops, thus ragged and destitute, and limping along on feet covered with stonebruises, had been reared up in luxury, and accustomed to all the comforts which wealth and industry can supply.

But, bad as is the condition of the men in camp, those who were wounded and sent back to the hospitals are still more unfortunate. Surgeons and medicines were sent up to Winchester, to which point most of the sick and wounded were taken, but up to the 15th inst. we are assured that the Medical Department had not furnished a solitary cot, bedsack, sheet, pillow, or change of clothing for these unfortunates. With the single exception of the York Hospital, which was formerly occupied by the Yankees, and where they had left a complete outfit of hospital furniture, the sick and wounded were huddled together upon the dirty floor—in many instances without a wisp of straw between their aching bones and the hard plank! At Hollingsworth Grove large numbers were placed under tent flys, with nothing to protect them against the cold night air and driving mountain mists. A few cases are reported where the patients were as naked as babes just born, their scanty clothing having been torn off to dress their wounds, and but for a blanket borrowed from a comrade, they would have been wholly destitute of any covering save the narrow fly that had been stretched above them! Such as were fortunate enough to get into private quarters were well cared for, but even the most wealthy citizens of the town and country are but illy prepared to provide for the sick and wounded. The lower valley of the Shenandoah has been occupied alternately by one party or the other for eighteen months; and the people have been stripped of almost every comfort. Some of the good women of Winchester had established hospital kitchens, and in Warrenton they even tore up their calico dresses to make bandages for the sufferers but with every disposition to assist the wounded, they found it impossible, from a lack of means, to relieve their destitute condition.

Condition of the Army.—We return to the subject of the condition of the Army of Northern Virginia. The Government has begun to move in the matter of furnishing supplies to the troops, and several wagons, loaded with shoes and clothing, had reached Winchester as early as the middle of last week. We understand that other shipments of clothing, shoes, and perhaps blankets, have been made to the same destination. These supplies will afford great relief as far as they go, and we only regret they are not ample enough to meet the wants of the entire army. Much good will be accomplished, however, if even a portion of our barefooted and ragged defenders have shoes put upon their feet and clothing upon their backs. Many of them have not changed their clothing since they left Richmond. They have slept in it—fought in it—crossed the Potomac in it—marched over dusty roads, and through storm and sunshine in it; yet they have not changed it or washed it in all this time, because they had no other to put on when that was taken off. The reader will not be surprised to hear, therefore, that many of the troops are covered with vermin, and their clothing rotten and dirty beyond anything they have ever seen. There is no negro in Virginia who is not better off, in this respect, than some of the best soldiers and first gentlemen in all the land.

We understand that the Government has already forwarded to Gen. Lee's army over 30,000 garments, and a large shipment of shoes. This number of garments, allowing a coat, pair of pants, and shirt to a man, will furnish suits, say, for 10,000 needy men. This will go far towards relieving the more destitute. The Government has in its employ, in this city, 58 tailors who cut out the cloth, and 2,700 women who make it up into garments—the whole turning out, on an average, 9,000 garments per week, or coats, pants, and shirts for 3,000 men. There are other establishments, in other parts of the Confederacy, where clothing is being manufactured for the army, and the force engaged is sufficient, perhaps, to turn out 20,000 garments a week. At this rate, estimating our army in the field at 400,000 men, it would require more than a year to furnish each man with a single suit of clothes! If we suppose the various Government establishments will be able to supply 200,000 men by Christmas, there will still be 200,000 left, who will have to look to the people at home for their outfits, or go without clothing. If the Government should provide for 300,000, the number left for the country to clothe would still be frightfully large—100,000.

After the Government shall have done all it can, there will still be much left for the warm hearts and willing hands of the people to perform. If they would accomplish this labor, in time to benefit those for whom it is undertaken, they cannot set about it too soon. The weather among the mountains in Northern Virginia is already cold to the man who sleeps upon the ground, with no tent to shelter him from the rain and dew, with no shoes upon his feet, with no blanket to cover him while he sleeps or stands guard for us, and with only tattered, dirty and threadbare garments upon his manly limbs. Let the people, then, everywhere, and in whatever circumstances, commence the good work as soon as possible, and never leave it off until the best and bravest army in the world shall have been furnished with all the comforts it may be in our power to bestow.

And who is so indigent, or so miserly, that he cannot contribute something to the relief of such troops as ours? Though destitute, as we have represented them to be, and though many of them have gone without food for days together, and that at a time when they were making long marches and fighting bloody battles with the enemies of our country, still they are cheerful, patient and resolute as ever, and are ready now, as they have been at all times, to assert their birthright to be free. If the invader thinks differently, he has only to seek them where they are, and he will soon be cured of his folly.—*Whig, 21st.*

Kanawha Salt Works and our Army.—Gen. Echols, who is at present commanding the Confederate forces in the Kanawha Valley, has issued an order urging farmers to come to Kanawha for salt, and to *bring forage for the army.* For all forage thus taken a high price will be given, and the parties will have the preference in getting salt.

Wagons going by the way of Dublin depot, will be hired and loaded with army supplies. But all should go with forage sufficient to make the trip to the salt works and back.—*Rich'd Enquirer.*

Gen. Polk at Perryville.—Gen. Polk had a narrow escape. At dusk he left his staff and rode to stop the fire (as he thought) of a Confederate regiment on our troops. He seized the Colonel by the shoulder and demanded, "Why do you fire on your friends!" The Colonel replied that he did not know that he was. "Who are you?" said Polk. "Colonel of the 28d Indiana," he replied. Polk again shook him roughly and ordered him to cease firing; and before the Yankee found out who he was, he put spurs to his horse and got away.

A gentleman who had been deprived of his umbrella posted up the following notice:

"Who was the gentleman who exchanged umbrellas with me the other day, and forgot to leave his?"

Council of State.—Gov. Vance notified the members of the Council of State to meet in this City on Saturday last, but we learn but three attended, to-wit, Mr. Murphy, of Cumberland, Mr. Desmond, of Lenoir, and Mr. Ferguson, of Bertie. Four are required to make a quorum to transact business. The three members mentioned were still in the City on Monday, awaiting the arrival of another, to constitute a quorum; but it seems to be probable that no quorum will be present, and that in consequence no business will be transacted.

By the 26th section of the 52d chapter of the Revised Code, the Governor is empowered, with the concurrence of the Council of State, to convene the Legislature whenever it shall be deemed absolutely necessary. That it is absolutely necessary that the Legislature should be convened before the regular period for its meeting, we think there can be no doubt. Immediate steps should be taken to clothe our troops in Virginia, and to defend the Eastern portion of the State; and besides, it was exceedingly desirable that the Council should have met, so as to have concurred with the Governor in laying an embargo to prevent the exportation of flour, bacon, leather, and the like from the State.

We know something of the Governor's anxiety on these subjects. *He* is doing *his* duty, but he can act only in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

The first duty of North Carolina in the last resort, *is to herself.* If the Eastern portion of the State should be occupied by the enemy up to the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the loss to our people would be incalculable. Every portion of the State would feel the calamity. We believe that Gov. Vance is determined that if this calamity should befall us, it shall not be said that he was wanting in efforts to avert it.—*Ral. Standard.*

Educational Association.—The North Carolina Educational association held its annual meeting in Lincolnton Tuesday and Wednesday last. Owing to the disturbed condition of the country, and the inclement weather of the early part of the week, the attendance was not as large as usual, though the meeting was an interesting and cheerful one.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. Saml. Lander, of High Point.

Vice Presidents—Rev. T. M Jones of Greensboro; L. Blackmer, Esq., of Salisbury; Prof. F. M. Hubbard, of Chapel Hill; Prof. D. S. Richardson, of Wilson; Rev. Dr. J. L. Kirkpairick, of Mecklenburg; Prof. Graves, of Sampson.

Reed'g Sec'y—J. D. Campbell, of Greensboro.

Cor. Sec'y—W. J. Palmer, of Raleigh.

A Committee of seven was appointed to issue an Address to the people of the Confederacy in regard to encouraging Southern Literature and fostering the production of Southern School Books. We learn that the committee consists of His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Rev. C. H. Wiley, Rev. R. N. Davis, Wm. Johnston, A. W. Burton, E. J. Clemmer and W. J. Yates.

During the discussions in the Association, the gratifying fact was made known that the want of School Books in this State was being supplied to some extent by North Carolina authors. Professors Sterling and Campbell, of Greensboro', have already issued several thousand copies of two readers and a Spelling Book, and we learn that the demand is so great for these books that they are unable to supply it at present. Prof. Smythe, of Lexington, has issued a Grammar which has also met with good sale and great demand. Prof. Lander, of High Point, has in process of publication an Arithmetic which we feel certain will both gratify and satisfy the Southern public when it is put in the market. All these books are gotten up in good style, considering the scarcity of printing materials at this time.

Charlotte Democrat.

Sixteenth Regiment.—Lieut. Col. McDowell's Battalion has been filled to a Regiment, and fully organized, as the 60th Regiment N. C. Troops. The following are the Staff Officers: Colonel, Jos. A. McDowell; Lt. Col., Wm. H. Deaver; Major, Wm. W. McDowell; Adjutant, E. M. Clayton; Quartermaster, W. A. Patton; Commissary, R. L. Coleman.

We learn that the Regiment has left Greenville under orders to report at Murfreesborough, Tenn., to Gen. Forrest.—*Asheville News.*

Hospital Abuses.—A great many complaints have been made public through the newspapers, and the attention of Congress was secured sufficiently at its last session to procure the adoption, by the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Medical Department, of a system by which the abuses in hospitals can be brought to the notice of that body, if not remedied. The complaining soldier is to draw up a paper stating his grievances, and forward it to some member of the committee accompanied by the certificate of a commissioned officer, that the writer is personally known to him and his statements entitled to credit, or he may make an affidavit before a justice of the peace, and forward, as above stated, accompanying it with the certificate of the justice that the deponent is a man worthy of belief. In each case the address of the writer must be distinctly written. The following are the names and post offices of the members of the committee, any one of whom may be written to: A. R. Wright, Rome, Ga.; C. W. Bell, Brunswick, Mo.; John Goode, Jr., Liberty, Va.; J. S. Chrisman, Monticelle, Ky.; W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro', N. C.; Jas. Farrow, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. P. Ralls, Centre, Ala.; Thomas Menees, Springfield, Tenn.; G. D. Royston, Washington, Ark.

Rebel Vessels.—A private letter from Liverpool assures Horace Greeley of the great activity of the Secessionists and their friends in England. Three or four vessels cleared at Liverpool about the middle of September intended to run the blockade of the Southern coast; five steamers were in that port, one of them the Ernestine, having on board 800 tons iron plates, and the other four were ready to load and three others were purchased within a day or two of the date of this correspondent's letter, all having the same destination. There are, moreover, says the same authority, three iron-clad naval vessels now building for the Rebels at Liverpool, and another on the Clyde.—*Petersburg Express.*

A Confederate Navy.—The London correspondent of the New York Times, in a recent letter says:

I wrote you weeks ago that the Confederates were building and buying a navy here. The two formidable steamers which have gone out, though not so powerful as they were represented, will soon be followed by four or five others. Some of these are rams of great strength and power, expressly built for the Confederates; the others are some of the fastest steamers that were ever built on the Clyde. Two or three months will see the Confederates in possession of not a large but a very strong and efficient navy, for which the North will do well to be prepared.—

Good News from Texas.—From private letters of late dates from Texas, to a friend in this place, we learn that the "steamer Gen. Rusk has arrived at a Southern port with an immense amount of powder and other articles."

Savannah Republican.

Important Arrival.—We learn that the steamer Leopold arrived at Charleston on Saturday last with a valuable cargo for the Government—shoes, ammunition, &c.—*Charleston Standard.*

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 18th inst. have reached Richmond.

The following summary is from the New York Times:

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, indicate unmistakeably that Gen. McClellan is again about to measure strength with the Rebel hosts under Lee. There appears to be no doubt that the latter intends to give battle at or near their present location, which is now well known to our Generals through the thorough reconnoissanee recently made. Simultaneous with the movement of Gen. Hancock's Division to Charlestown, on Thursday, another movement was made across the Potomac, at Shepherdstown Ford, by Gen. Woodberry's Division, which took the road leading to Smithfield, a small village half-way between Charlestown and Bunker's Hill. This division encamped, on Thursday night, between Leetown and Kearneysville, having met with but slight resistance during the advance. Yesterday morning the cavalry attached to the division advanced toward Smithfield, and formed a junction with Hancock's cavalry, having meantime discovered the enemy in very heavy force. The object of the reconnoissance was thus attained without loss. To-day may bring us the news of another great battle.

Official dispatches, received in Louisville from Nashville, state that the rebels were in considerable force near the latter city on the 11th inst., and that they sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender. This modest demand General Negley declined, to accede to, as he had a National force ample for defence.

We have a rumor from Fortress Monroe that an engagement took place at Blackwater river, beyond Suffolk, on Tuesday last, the result of which is yet unknown. A Lieutenant and three men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry are said to have been killed.

The Washington correspondent of Philadelphia "North American" hears that the naval expeditions that have been in progress at several points for a number of weeks past are now ready, and will sail for their destinations as soon as the troops for land service are ready to accompany them. When this will be, however, is not at present known, though possibly a month hence will find everything in pefect readiness for a repetition of the splendid achievements at New Orleans and Port Royal. Admiral Dupont, who is now in N. York, will leave for Port Royal in a few days.

Yankee Losses in Kenturky.—The Kentucky correspondent of the New York "Times" says "we lost, perhaps, more killed on the field than did the enemy, though their wounded and prisoners far exceeded ours. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will reach between three and four thousand."

The Baltimore "American" says:

The Union losses in the battle of Perryville (otherwise called the battle of Chaplin Hills) are, we regret to perceive, much larger than stated in some of the reports. In Rosseau's division alone the total loss was upwards of two thousand, as follows: Killed, 465; wounded 1,453; missing 161; making a total of 2,089. Included in these figures are about seventy commissioned officers. This division, we believe, bore the brunt of the fight. It is composed of the 9th Brigade, Gen. Harris; 17th Brigade, Gen. Lytle, and 28th Brigade, Gen. Starkweather.

The Elections.—The Baltimore American of Saturday afternoon says:—

The large Democratic gains in Pennsylvania have made the result upon the State ticket doubtful. In the 3d, 5th, 21st and 24th Congressional Districts, which were in doubt, the Republicans have elected their candidates. The delegation, therefore, consists of 16 Republicans, 1 Union Democrat and 7 regularly nominated Democrats. Ohio and Indiana have both gone for the Democrats by from ten to fifteen thousand majority. In Ohio the Democrats elect 13 out of the 19 Congressmen.

In Indiana the Democrats have certainly elected five of their Congressmen. The Republicans have carried Iowa, thereby gaining four Congressmen by the increased apportionment of that State. According to these reported results, the Democrats have gained five Congressmen in Ohio and one in Indiana, whilst in Pennsylvania the delegation stands as in the present Congress. Deducting the Republican gain in Iowa, the nett result is a gain of two for the Democrats.

The Markets.—The Times's money article of the 18th says that the stock market left off steady yesterday. Gold fell to 131¼ a 131⅛, as against 134¼ a 134¾ per cent. on Thursday. Exchange closed 145¼.

Alleged Rebellion in Iowa.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Times asserts, "on the best authority, that in a certain neighborhood in Madison county, the secessionists who have been alarmed at the recent capture of some of their confederates, have armed themselves, and swear that they will resist the officers of the government in any attempt to arrest them. The neighborhood is a populous one for Central Iowa, and the dominant sentiment is secession. Pickets are out nightly, watching for the expected coming of government officers. This (says the Times) is certainly a bad state of affairs. It is active and impudent rebellion right in the midst of one of the most loyal States in the Union."

The remains of the late Mrs. General Scott, who died in Paris, have arrived in New York. She and the General had lived apart for years.

Administration Sale.

THE undersigned as administrators on the estate of R. D. Kern, dec'd, will proceed to sell to the Highest bidder, at the residence of the deceased in the County of Montgomery, N. C., seven miles north of Troy, on SATURDAY, 15th of November next: A likely NEGRO GIRL, 14 years old, well grown,—a very good house girl and also as good as common field hands. Credit of six months given, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

A. P. LEACH, } Adm'rs.
D. B. McLEOD, }

Oct. 7, 1862. 70*3tpd

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature, for an Act to incorporate the RANDOLPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in the Town of Franklinsville, Randolph County, N. C.

Oct. 10th 1862. 70*tmL

LOST.

ON Friday, the 3d Oct., between the South Carolina line at Grady's and Sharp's old Store, a LARGE CALF-SKIN POCKET BOOK, containing about Twelve Dollars in Cash, also the following Notes, viz: One on Martin Baldwin for $50, dated in March last, with a credit of $25 dated about the 1st of September last; one on Josiah Haywood for $14 95, dated in July 1862; one on Malcom Lemons for about $3, dated in August or Sept. 1861; one on Dr. R. A. Chambers for One dollar and some cents, dated some time in the year 1861, said note was made payable to M. Lemons. It also contained several receipts.

I hereby forewarn the makers of the above Notes from paying them to any person but myself. I also forewarn all persons from trading for said Notes. Any person finding the above described Pocket Book and contents will be suitably rewarded by addressing me at Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

CALVIN J. CELLIS.

Oct. 18, 1862. 70*3tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

A CARD.

Camp Hale, near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

THE undersigned, a private in the Army of the Confederate States, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Having passed two Winters in close intimacy with former Legislative bodies, he trusts that he has considerable acquaintance with the duties of the position.

HENRY E. COLTON.

Aug. 25. 54tf

Palma Christi Beans.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Palma Christi Beans.

J. A. WORTH.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8. 67-tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

40 BBLS SUGAR
12 Bbls N O SYRUP.
15 " SCUPPERNONG WINE.

On consignment and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Sept. 22. 62-tf

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his plantation on the West side of Cape Fear, near Gray's Creek P O., 14 miles below Fayetteville.

There are 191 acres of LAND, 75 of it good farming land and about 50 in cultivation.

There is a new dwelling house, and all necessary outhouses.

For further information apply on the premises.

JAMES M. FOY.

Cumberland Co., Sept. 30, 1862. 66-8tpd

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable.) The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up-country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place.

J. P. SMITH.

Aug. 7. 49 3mpd

WANTED,

IN large quantities, the following articles, for which the annexed prices will be paid, on delivery at the N. C. Military Institute, Charlotte, N C:

	₰ lb
Arnm Tryphillum—Indian Turnip, root,	$0 25
Asclepias Tuberosa—Pleurisy Root,	30
Aristolochia Serpentaria—Virginia Snake Root,	1 00
Acorus Calamus—Sweet Flag, root,	25
Asarum Canadense—Wild Ginger, root,	50
Cornus Florida—Dogwood, inner bark,	30
Cassia Marilandica—Wild Senna, leaves,	50
Cimicifuga Racemosa—Black Snake Root,	50
Chimaphilla Umbellata—Pipsissewa or Princess Pine,	50
Cytisus Scoparius—Scotch Broom, tops of stems,	50
Capsicum—Cayenne Pepper, pod,	1 00
Diospyros Virginiana—Persimmon Bark, fm root,	30
Datura Stramonium—Jamestown Weed, seed & leaf,	30
Euphorbia Corrolata—Blooming Spurge, root,	50
Euphorbia Ipecacuanhae—American Ipecac, root,	1 00
Eupatorium Perfoliatum—Bone-set, leaves,	20
Frasera Walteri—American Columbo, root,	50
Gillenia Trifoliata, } Indian Physic, root,	40
" Stipulacia, }	
Geranium Maculatum—Cranes-bill, root,	30
Gentiana Catesbei—American Gentian, root,	30
Gaultheria Procumbens—Wintergreen, leaves,	50
Humulus Lupulus—Hops,	1 25
Hyoscismus Niger—Henbane, leaves and seed,	75
Juniper Communis—Juniper Berry,	25
Leontodon Taraxicum—Dandelion, root,	30
Lini Semen—Flaxseed, $2 per bushel.	
Laurus Sassafras—Sassafras, bark of root,	30
Laurus Sassafras, pith,	5 00
Lavandula—Lavender, flowers and stems,	30
Monarda Punctata—Horsemint, leaves,	20
Mentha Piperita—Peppermint, leaves,	25
Mentha Viridis—Spearmint, leaves,	25
Polygala Senega—Seneca Snakeroot,	75
Papaver—Poppy heads,	1 00
Panax Quinquefolium—Ginseng, root,	50
Pinckneya Pubens, bark,	30
Rubus Trivalis—Dewberry, smaller branches of root,	20
Rubus Trivalis—Blackberry, smaller branches of root,	20
Statice Caroliniana—Marsh Rosemary, root,	20
Sarsaparilla root,	25
Spiraea Formentosa—Meadow Sweet, root,	30
Salvia—Sage, leaves,	30
Sabbatia Angularis—Centaury, herb,	25
Solanum Dulcamara—Woody Night Shade, extreme twigs,	50
Symplocarpus Fœtidus—Skunk Cabbage, root,	30
Spigelia Marilandica—Pink Root,	50
Stillingia Sylvatica—Queen's Root,	50
Sesamum Indicum—Benne Leaf,	75
Cucurbita Citrullus—Watermelon, seed,	20
Cucurbita Pepo—Pumpkin, seed,	20
Triosteum Perfoliatum—Fever Root,	30
Uva Ursi—Bearberry leaves,	50
Ulmus—Slippery Elm, inner bark,	30
Veratrum Viride—American Hellebore, root,	50
Xanthoxylon—Prickly Ash, inner bark,	30

These articles must be thoroughly clean and perfectly dry. The reception of which will continue until further notice.

M. HOWARD, Surgeon and Med. Purveyor, C. S. A.

October 9, 1862. 68-1m

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.

March 18. 9tf

100 lbs. BLUESTONE,

For sale by

J. A. McDONALD,
Oakland, Chatham Co., N. C.

October 17, 1862. 70tf

After this date I will pay Five Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D. MURPHY.

Oct. 2, 1862 65-

To Railroad Contractors.

PROPOSALS are invited for the grading of that portion of the Western Railroad between the Gulf and Ore Hill in Chatham county, and also for the masonry. Application and communications to be made to the subscriber, Gulf Post Office, Chatham county, N. C.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Oct. 8, 1862. 67-1m

WANTED TO HIRE.

100 ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN to work on the Western Railroad in Chatham county, for the remainder of the present and the ensuing year. Apply to JNO. C. WASHINGTON at Kinston, JAS. E. HOYT at Greenville, or GEO. WASHINGTON or W. MURDOCK, Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.

Oct. 8, 1862. 67-1m

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 15th of November 1862,

One Lot on Old Street, adjoining Baptist Church lot.
One Horse and Dray.
One Pew in the Episcopal Church.
Two shares Western Plank Road Stock.
Four shares Fay. and Raleigh Plank Road Stock.
Two shares Southern Plank Road Stock.

On a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

B. W. ROBINSON,
Surviving Ex'r of O. P. Stark.

Oct. 1, 1862. 66*ts

STOLEN,

FROM my stable in Harnett county, on the 8th inst., one SORREL MARE, blaze face, some white spots on her body, about 13 years old. Any person giving information of said mare, so that I can get her again, will be liberally rewarded.

DANIEL BYRD.

October 16, 1862. 70*2tpd

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.—Fall Term, 1862.
Isabella Yance vs. William M. Yance.
Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William M. Yance, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William M. Yance to appear at the next Term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1862, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition for Divorce, or Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1861.

W. A. HUSKE, C. M. E.

[68-6w*]

To the Members of the Legislature.

WE are requested by a friend of WM. J. HOUSTON, Esq. of Duplin county, (who is now absent in the Army of the Potomac,) to announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Solicitor of the 2d Judicial Circuit of the State, which he has held for the past four years.

Oct. 14, 1862. 69-6t

CALLED MEETING.

Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the F. & W. P. R. Co. is hereby called to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on the 1st Thursday in November next, (the 6th day) at 11 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders are requested to be represented in person or by proxy.

By order.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.

Oct. 13, 1862. 69-tm

VALUABLE MILLS for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION 2 miles west of Carthage, Moore county, containing 250 acres, on which is a Grist and Saw Mill. Cotton Gin and Screw. I will receive in payment State Bonds, Confederate money or Likely Negroes.

JOHN MORISON.

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on McClendon's Creek, 6 miles west of Carthage, lying on the bank of the Coal Fields, containing 2100 acres, which is as productive as any lands in the county of Moore. The improvements good and the situation healthy. Terms liberal.

JOHN MORISON.

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 5000 acres more, in different tracts, in the county of Moore. Farming, Mineral and Turpentine land,—which I will sell on liberal terms.

JOHN MORISON.

Carthage, Oct. 14, 1862. 69-4t

200 lbs. Gum Arabic for sale by

J. R. LEE.

Oct. 15. 69tf

Medical Purveyor's Office,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 15, 1862.

NOTICE.

NO more (Lobelia Inflata) Indian Tobacco Seed will be received at this Depot.

M. HOWARD,
Surg. and Med. Purveyor.

70-3t]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons in Randolph County who have in their possession "Patent Medicines" of any kind, a list of which has been returned to me, are hereby directed to deliver the same between now and 15th day of November next, to A. H. Marsh, Asheboro', who is authorized to receipt for the same.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.

Pittsboro', Oct. 18, 1862. 70-3w

Sale of a Large Lot of Patent Medicines.

ON Tuesday 18th day of November next, at the Store of A. H. Marsh, in the town of Asheboro', County of Randolph, I will offer for sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, a large and valuable lot of Patent Medicines.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.

Pittsboro', Oct. 14, 1862. 70-3w

SALT.

PERSONS wishing to send carts and wagons to the Seaboard for Salt will find a supply on hand at our Salt Works on the East side of the mouth of Lockwood's Folly River, in Brunswick county, where they can at all times buy the article on as good terms as at other places. Besides our own there is considerable being made in that immediate neighborhood.

RUSSELL & PRITCHETT.

Brunswick county, Oct. 17. 70-6tpd

WANTED.

AT the C. S. ARMORY, Fayetteville, N. C., two first class ARMORY SMITHS, and three or four competent workmen.

Steady employment will be given, and wages proportioned to capability.

Apply to

J. A. DELAGNEL,
Lieut. Col. C. S. A. Comd'g.

Oct. 10. 68-6t

A Lady wishes to obtain a situation as Music Teacher in a Seminary. References given if necessary.

Address box No. 214, Wilmington, N. C.

Oct. 9. 67-7tpd

CHATHAM RAILROAD.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Company's Office in the City of Raleigh until noon, Saturday November 1, 1862,—

For the Graduation and Masonry of the middle division, extending from Page's to Lockville, (23 miles.)

Profiles and Specifications, showing about the aggregate amount of work required, will be exhibited for one week prior to that date, at the Engineer's Office in Haywood, Chatham county, and the Company's Office in Raleigh.

Printed proposals will be furnished Contractors for their filling up, and signatures.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't.
ELLWOOD MORRIS, Chief Engineer.

Raleigh, Oct.